The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 66.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

The Examination of Rev. Halliday Continued.

Account of an Interview with Moulton.

The Action of Committees of Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1875.

When the Brooklyn City Court was opened this morning nearly the same crowd of spectators was in attendance as on previous days of the Tilton-Beecher case.

Charles Forester on the Stand.

Charles Forester was the first witness examined. He testified: I am employed in the newspaper department of the postoffice. I was in that department in November and December, 1871; remember that speech of Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall meeting, which was wrapped around the *Golden Age* newspaper, and which was stopped at the postoffice in New York; I had no interview with Mr. Tilton about the matter; the newspapers were detained until noon of the same day. I cannot recollect the date of this.

Cross-Examined.

The lecture was sent with the *Golden Age* newspaper, and was delivered at Steinway Hall; the lecture was either delivered in 1871 or 1872. I did not read it, and therefore did not know what was in it. I think I read the heading; it was the lecture of Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall. I do not think it was published in the *Golden Age*, but think it was a supplement to the paper or wrapped in it; the objection to it passing through the mails was because it was transient matter and ought to be paid for by stamp.

Another Postoffice Witness.

James Taylor, the next witness, testified as follows: I am general superintendent of the New York postoffice since April, 1872, and before that was special agent of the postoffice.

Mr. Beach objected to this evidence as unimportant and digressive into side issues, which would only occupy the time of the Court.

Judge Neilson decided to hear the witness, who continued: Tilton came to my office and we had a talk about this number of the *Golden Age* with this enclosed speech, which I contended was not a supplement; he told me to submit the matter to the postal authorities, and if they decided against him he would settle the matter. I took the message to his office the next day but one, and he was not there. I left the message, and the next day there came a note enclosing $100 from him; the authorities had then decided against him.

Cross-examination.

I am certain that this was before April 27. I did not read the pamphlet, and therefore did not know it was the *Golden Age* tract.

Rev. Halliday Recalled.

Assistant Pastor Halliday was then recalled, and testified, in answer to Mr. Shearman: I had an interview with Moulton in the fall of 1872. I first called on him on the morning of the 18th of November, and he was not at home. I called next morning, and think he was not yet up; he came down stairs after a few minutes; there was no conversation at all then, Moulton saying, "I know what you want, but cannot talk to you now. I have to go to New York, and if you call at half past seven this evening I will talk to you." I called twice, but he was not in; on the following Saturday Mrs. Moulton called on me with a note inviting me over to see him, and I went, and Moulton and myself had a conversation. I said I am not here out of curiosity. I don't want to see anything you don't want me to see or to know. I told him about Tilton calling at my house and denying the Woodhull stories; but while he made no charges against Mr. Beecher, he had made insinuations against him, and told me to come and see you (Moulton). Mr. Moulton then denied the truth of the scandal, and said the story was

Utterly Baseless and Without Foundation,

and used strong language. I said, "You have disposed of the Woodhull scandal, but I was told fifty men had come to you, and you, when spoken to by them, only shrugged your shoulder." He said that parties generally went to his partners for information and did not come to him; they were all, he said, "a set of d——d cowards." I said to him he had disposed of the Woodhull scandal and these stories, now what about Mr. Tilton's insinuations, and he said Beecher was guiltless; he said, "I am not a member of the Plymouth church, but my wife is; do you suppose that if Beecher was

A Bad Man

I would allow him to come here and sit for hours?" He said, "What if Beecher were guilty of adultery?" I asked him if he remembered the conversation he had had with me in the presence of Bell, and he replied, "Oh, the charges against Beecher are quite irrespective of my wife." I remember of having an interview with Mr. Tilton in the latter part of September, 1873, about the *Golden Age* office. I asked him if he would say to the committee of Plymouth church what he had said to the individuals about his membership; he said why don't you go for Beecher, instead of me. I asked him why he did not prefer charges against Mr. Beecher if there was any foundation. I think I remember the occasion on which the last action was taken by the Church Committee in December, 1871, on Tilton's case; Beecher was not present, but reported to the committee through me. It was the custom in the meetings of the Board of Deacons or Examining Committee to second resolutions, which were discussed, but no final vote taken on them. The Board of Deacons may have at an occasional period made a record of one or two such cases.

The witness was handed the record book, and stated that on October 30th, 1872, a meeting of the Board of Deacons was held. There were present Messrs. Hawkins, White, Moody, Roach, West, Halliday, and some deaconesses. All the members of the board were notified when the meeting was to take place, and three of them constituted a quorum.

A Long Argument

here ensued over the admission of the discussion which took place at the meeting of deacons on the Woodhull scandal, but on which no action was taken.

During this controversy Mr. Evarts, who was absent when the trial opened, came into the Court room and took his usual seat in front of the Plymouth counsel.

The witness then continued: Beecher was not present at that meeting. There was a discussion after the meeting on the Woodhull scandal. I could not say there was any action taken on it.

Witness was then asked by Mr. Shearman what particular point in the scandal was under consideration on that occasion.

Mr. Beach objected to this question, and another long argument ensued. Mr. Evarts said they proposed to prove that at this time the subject of the Woodhull scandal was disgussed, and the point under consideration was whether the church was to take any action in the premises or not, and it was decided then that the church should take no action, as the case did not call for any.

Witness then stated that a question was raised by the discussion whether the church should take any action or not. No written resolution was offered about it, but essentially there was a resolution passed in the form that it was not expedient to take any action on the scandal at all. There was dissent from this opinion, as we were in favor of it. So far as I know Beecher had nothing to do with this.

Mr. Shearman announced that this closed the direct examination, and at the suggestion of Messrs. Evarts and Beach, five minutes before the usual hour, the Court took the regular

Recess.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher did not come into the Court room until after the proceedings had commenced. They were attended by Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher and his wife. About half an hour after his entrance Mr. Beecher received a note and left the Court room in a hurry, returning after an absence of about half an hour. Mrs. Tilton and Bessie Turner were not present. Their places were occupied by two unknown women.

After the recess Mr. Beecher had a brief conversation with Mr. Evarts, and then left for his home with Mrs. Beecher, being escorted out of the Court by a section of the Plymouth delegation.

Cross-examination of Halliday.

After the recess Halliday's cross-examination was begun by ex-Judge Fullerton. He testified: At a meeting in October, when the Woodhull scandal was discussed, all the members named in the record were present. There were others also present, among them Fitzgerald. I do not think Bell was present. I participated in that discussion. I never said that Beecher did not desire the church to take any action, nor used any language to that effect. I never uttered that sentiment. I may have said what could be construed in that way. I told the meeting that Beecher, when he examined the papers with the scandal in them, said he had made up his mind not to notice them. I did not say this to influence the meeting in any way. My impression is that Captain Duncan was present, and the records say that Mr. West was present also. [Handed a book.] This is a record book of the meetings of deacons, containing all the minutes of the meetings of the board.

Mr. Fullerton offered the book in evidence, and witness continued: I never said at the meeting that I had called it at Beecher's request, but I said something which might be construed that way. I did not say anything in substance like that.

Mr. Shearman objected to plaintiff examining the book of records along with his counsel, and the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Fullerton said there were portions of the book which he desired to offer in evidence.

Both Sides Want the Book of Records

An argument here ensued over the possession of this book of records, Mr. Shearman urging in a warm manner that the book should be given over to him, and he would show it to the counsel when they required it.

Mr. Fullerton handed the book finally to witness, and he was asked with regard to a previous meeting, but under Mr. Shearman's request he did not answer the question.

After a little further argument, under the Court's direction the witness was instructed to turn to the meeting previous, to that of October 30, 1872, and when he found it he handed the book back to Mr. Fullerton.

A brief interval was then spent in an examination of the book of records by both Shearman, Fullerton and witness.

The witness continued: At that meeting I did not say it was Beecher's intention that we should try to

Live Down the Stories.

I was a member of the Examining Committee then. The meetings of the Board of Directors were separate from these. I do not remember when the next meeting of the Board was held after this, nor do I remember the meeting of the Examining Committee after this. There was a committee appointed from the Examining Committee to wait on Tilton, but at what time this committee was appointed I do not know.

Mr. Fullerton here read an entry from the record book of the Examining Committee, dated December 16th, 1872, at which a resolution was offered empowering the appointment of Beecher, West and Davenport as a committee to wait upon Tilton, and West was appointed chairman of that committee.

The witness stated that he believed he was present at the meeting when this resolution was offered.

The witness continued: I saw Bell the previous evening, at a meeting of deacons, on October 30th, but did not say a word to him about it. I do not remember that Bell told me that Beecher did not want a meeting of deacons about the Woodhull story. I do not think Bell said one word to me about

Beecher's Wishes

in that respect. I think Hawkins and Ropes were present at the meeting of deacons. The first meeting with Mrs. Moulton I had was in the spring of 1872. I think it was a pastoral call, and I may have been in the house from fifteen minutes to half an hour. I called again on the day of the deacons' meeting. Mrs. Moulton met me at the door and asked me into the parlor, where I went. I said to her "How is it that you are mixed up in the Woodhull and Claflin scandal?" She said she did not know what right Mrs. Woodhull had to use her name, as she had nothing to do with it. I said something which I do not remember, and she replied that Beecher was her pastor, and she believed in him, and that nothing people could say would affect her confidence in him one particle. No person called my attention to Beecher's portrait at that time. My attention was called to it at one of my visits there, the first one in the spring of 1872. My conversation with her on that occasion was very brief, not lasting more than ten minutes. I cannot tell if the committee of which West was chairman made a report. When the West charges were presented I was clerk of the committee and made an entry on the minutes. The charges were presented at a meeting in June, 1873, in the church parlors. West himself presented them, the action taken being to allow him to make them. They were incomplete, and were referred back to West for completion after their being referred back to West.

A Third Specification

was added, and they were presented in a completed form the following week. West, Captain Duncan and myself were present. There were others also present, but their names I do not know. I had several conversations with West about the charges before they were presented the first time, and endeavored to dissuade him from their presentation. I did so because I thought they were not being presented properly. I think the documents of the West charges are among the papers in my possession at home, or else in the custody of the gentleman who became clerk after me. [Handed a document.] This is in part a copy of the West charges, but is not the original paper. This I think is in the handwriting of the clerk of the Examining Committee.

The witness corrected his previous testimony about his objection to the presentation of the West charges, and said what he meant was that his objection to the charges was grounded on the fact that they were being presented in an irregular manner.

Halliday's Advice.

The witness then continued: In reference to Tilton's name, I only advised that it be dropped from the rolls of the church I never gave West any advice not to prosecute these charges, but I would not swear so. I advised the Examining Committee not to investigate the charges against Tilton. I began my connection with the church ten or eleven years ago but attended the church before go, connection with it. Most of the committee were in favor of investigating these charges. Captain Duncan was one of them. Dr. White was another. I never said to any of the members of that committee that Beecher did not want the charges presented. The conclusion of this affair of the West charges was in October, 1873. West told me he did not go to see Tilton about these charges, as he ought to have done as a church member. There were also some of the witnesses whom he did not go to see. This was one of the reasons why I thought the charges irregular. I do not know that he had not talked to Mrs. Bradshaw, Andrew Bradshaw or Rev. Mr. Taylor about the second specification in the charges. I always urged that Tilton's name should be dropped from the rolls of the church, as he said he was not a member of it and did not consider himself so.

The Court here adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The Ecclesiastical Bill.

BERLIN, March 18.—In consequence of a petition of the Archbishop of Cologne to the Landtag against that part of the Ecclesiastical Bill which gives the people participation in the control of the local Church proper, the Government has had the bill altered so as to give the priests a share in the administration of such law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Religious Revival.

LONDON, March 18.—The attendance and enthusiasm at the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey continue immense. Last night thousands of persons were turned away from the doors. Newspaper and other criticisms of the mission are generally hostile.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

MATILDA FURNACE, the only one in Wayne county, is in blast.

MARSHALL FURNACE, on the Juniata, near Newport station, is in full blast and working admirably.

THE Barden squeezer was introduced in Pittsburgh in 1847, the first one being put in the works of Lyon, Shortt & Co.

A VERY large vein of plumbago has been found on the farm of John Todd, in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pa.

THE Blair Iron and Steel Company's new Siemens-Martin melting furnace will be ready to operate about April 1st.

THE Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, New Jersey, have gone into bankruptcy. A receiver has been appointed.

IT IS rumored that a tube or pipe mill is to be built in Fleetwood, Berks county, Pa., this spring, by a party from New York.

THERE will be over 75,000 bushels of charcoal manufactured and shipped from Somerset county during the coming spring and summer.

THE McKeesport *Paragon* says the United States Iron and Tinplate works is now in full blast, and working nearly a hundred men, boys and girls.

THE yield of gold from placers and quartz in Montana for 1874 is placed at $2,399,170, divided as follows: Placers, $1,864,007; quartz, $496,170.

MESSRS. Connelly, Naylor & Co., of this city, have contracted to build a gas works at Greenville, Ohio. The work is to be completed on or before the first of August, 1875.

MESSRS. R. C. Schmertz & Co., of this city, have erected at Bellevernon, some forty miles up the Monongahela, a string of coke ovens and have them now in full operation.

THE hollow-ware foundry of Shantz & Keelvy, in Spring city, Chester county, has resumed operations, men having been procured in Baltimore to take the place of the strikers.

DETROIT has 422 manufactories, with a capital of $13,250,000, whose production last year aggregated $20,182,375, and which employed 11,116 hands, whose wages amounted to $5,538,700.

THE strike at the Delham, Mass., woolen mills, caused by a refusal of the operatives to work 11 hours per day, has ended by a compromise, the males to work 65 hours per week and the females 60 hours.

THE old firm of Jas. B. Lyon and Co. has been succeeded by the O'Hara Glass Co., the new company having just taken possession of the extensive works of Messrs. Lyon & Co., which are now being run as usual.

THE puddlers of the Pottstown Iron Company have struck in consequence of a reduction in wages from $4.50 to $4.25 per ton. The number of men out is over one hundred. Of about 450 men employed by the company only those at the boiler mill rolls, at the furnace, and a few others, some eighty or ninety in all, are at work.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Last Day of the Session.

E. W. Davis Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

A Tribute to Chief Clerk Russell Errett.

The House Agitated Over Unfinished Business.

The Work of the Session Just Ended.

General and Special Laws Passed and the Appropriations Made.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate and House remained in session until four o'clock this morning, the latter body passing bills, and the Senate receiving messages. Both Houses broke up for want of a quorum.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Appropriation for the Lunatic Hospital.

The following bill passed third reading: House bill No. 206, to make an appropriation for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Medical Practice.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. ROBERTS, was adopted:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concurs, that the eighth joint rule, which prevents the presentation of bills to the Governor for his signature after eight o'clock on the morning of final adjournment, be dispensed with for the purpose of allowing the presentation to His Excellency of Senate bill No. 98, "An act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State."

Mr. STRANG offered the following, which was adopted:

Notifying the Governor.

Resolved, If the House concur, that a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House, if the House should appoint such committee, to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly will adjourn this day at twelve o'clock, noon, to meet in adjourned annual session on the first Tuesday in January, 1876, and also to ascertain if he has any communication which he desires to lay before the Legislature. Strang, Jones and Wood were appointed such committee on the part of the Senate.

Nominations Confirmed.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed: James Starr, to be Brigadier General of the First Division National Guard; Louis Wagner, to be Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, First Division. Notaries Public—Wm. M. Claney, of Allegheny City; Wm. C. Hans, of Mercer; John Fulkwood and Max Schamberg, of Pittsburgh.

Passed Finally.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine passed finally.

Thanks to Officers.

Mr. RUTAN offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered to Hon. John Latta, President, and Hon. George H. Cutler, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, for the ability, impartiality and uniform courtesy with which they have discharged the duties of the chair.

Bidding Good-bye.

Mr. RUTAN made an eloquent and impressive speech on the above resolution, closing with the following sentiment:

Senators: My words are done, and asking pardon of those whom I may have offended, expecting you to believe me when I say I have always been actuated with good intentions, though perhaps mistaken in the causes giving offense, I bid you adieu.

Mr. CHALFANT (Democrat) followed in a concise and feeling address, which was attentively listened to, closing as follows: Although we may differ politically, we have reached at this period an oasis where we can grasp the hand of each other on the altar of friendship and wish each other well. In conclusion, I bid you all a hearty adieu, and may God speed you in all your rightful undertakings.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Rowland, Wood and Maclay.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler and the Lieutenant Governor, in a few remarks, thanked the Senate for the compliment.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor reported that he had no further communications to submit to the Senate.

Mr. DILL offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. Russell Errett, Chief Clerk, for the ability and uniform courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. DILL said: Mr. President, I begin to appreciate that I also am becoming one of the old members of the Legislature, and these allusions to me have, like notes of forgotten music, with easy force opened all cells where memory sleeps, and my heart yields at once to tender emotion. I came into this House in 1870 and have been continued here now four years. In looking around me I see here three members who were members in the House in 1870—the Senator from Tioga (Mr. Strang), the Senator from Philadelphia (Mr. Davis), and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Cooper). When I look back I can appreciate the remarks that were made by the Senator from Beaver (Mr. Rutan). But I will not detain the Senate with these reflections. I desire to say simply a word on the subject of this resolution which I have offered. These resolutions are so usual that they seem to be formal, but I can truly say in regard to this resolution that I think the Chief Clerk of the Senate is entitled to it. I have noticed one peculiarity in regard to the Clerk, and that is his constant and steady performance of his duty, and I say that the greatest title to public respect by men in public positions is the faithful and steady performance of duty—not in an attempt by one act to attract public attention, or to be seeking it by any extraordinary thing. But a public servant who simply performs his duty faithfully deserves public respect, and I believe that it will never or rarely be withheld. With this view, and with this idea of the character of the Clerk of this Senate I can most cheerfully endorse the resolution which I have offered.

Appropriate resolutions were tendered to minor officers of the Senate.

President Pro Tem.

On motion of Mr. STRANG, the Senate proceeded to the election of President *pro tem.*

Mr. JONES nominated Elisha W. Davis.

Mr. ALBRIGHT nominated Andrew H. Dill.

Mr. Davis was elected, the vote being as follows: 28 voted for Davis and 18 voted for Dill.

Mr. Davis made a lengthy speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, after which Judge Pearson administered the oath of office to the President *pro tem.* elect.

The thanks of the Senate were tendered to the clergymen of Harrisburg for their services.

The Lieutenant Governor then adjourned the Senate until the first Tuesday in January, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Representative Fagan's Salary.

A resolution was offered by Mr. SPIGER to have a warrant drawn in favor of the widow of Wm. H. Fagan for his pay for the session of 1875, which was carried.

Unfinished Business.

Mr. CHRISTY called up the Senate resolution that unfinished business shall fall upon adjournment.

A resolution of the Senate was read:

Resolved, If the House concurs, that the following be added as a joint rule to the Senate: House rule 12. No bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of the regular session shall be considered at any adjourned annual session unless again introduced in the regular order.

This resolution was supported by a gentleman in a speech of some length, who wishes to commence the next session *de novo*.

The resolution was opposed on the ground that all local bills would be compelled to be advertised for thirty days again. An amendment was made to provide that no local bills need again be advertised.

A Committee to Wait on the Governor.

A communication was received from the Senate informing the House that they had appointed a committee to wait on the Governor to notify him that the Legislature would adjourn at 12 M.

The Calendar.

Mr. VOGDES was in favor of continuing the calendar.

Mr. WOLFE was in favor of having bills left in their place, and the resolution would be voted down, claiming that it would hinder good legislation.

Mr. TALLEY wanted to know if there was a gentleman upon the floor of the House in favor of the resolution. The Legislature was elected for a term of years in order to go through and complete the legislation commenced, and this resolution should be voted down. It was brought forward for a purpose to kill some particular bill. The bills that are good will be partly under way, while those that are not can be speedily negatived. Nearly a month of the first portion of the session was taken up in preliminaries, and scarcely a bill was carried to third reading.

Mr. STOTZER offered a substitute, to strike out all the resolution and have an entire new calendar prepared and continued for the next session.

Mr. CHRISTY was willing that good bills should go, because with them would go a mass of debris and rubbish that would be a great relief to the people. The people would feel free if they knew that bills were settled, but they did not want this mass of debris hanging over their heads. He rose to a point of order that the substitute was not germane to the question.

The amendment was voted down. Upon the main question the ayes and nays were called. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 27 to 135.

A resolution was offered that the Resident Clerk be directed to have a report made of all unfinished business upon the files and forwarded to members as soon as possible, which was carried.

Mr. JACKSON offered a resolution that bills lost and those negatived in committee this session may be read in place and put upon the calendar at the next session in 1876.

Mr. MITCHELL was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. WOLFE thought that the difficulties all arose from the anomalous position in which the House was placed under the new Constitution. He did not apprehend any of the dangers feared by the gentleman from Tioga. It would be perfectly safe to let bills again be read in place and considered more carefully in proper committees.

Mr. GUNSTER hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. WITHINGTON wanted to know what position a bill having passed third reading in the House would stand in the Senate.

The Speaker said that would be a question for the Senate to determine.

Mr. MITCHELL said this resolution did not apply to any such case. The session is biennial, and not annual, and all this question can be settled next year, and it is not at all necessary to decide it now.

Mr. WOLFE said that the Senate had nothing to say about bills that came to them after the session. If the House and the Senate refused to pass bills of the House, the House could retaliate *vice versa*.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) moved that the matter be postponed until the beginning of next session, which was carried.

Nautical School.

Mr. FAUNCE moved a reconsideration of the Nautical School bill, which was agreed to, and it will lie over until next year.

Upon motion of Mr. MITCHELL, all petitions remaining in the hands of members may be endorsed and handed in to the Clerk.

No Presents to the Speaker.

Mr. MITCHELL rose to a question of privilege, and stated that it was customary upon the last day of the session to present some testimonial or other expression of regard to the Speaker of the House, but this is the first occasion in this Commonwealth when this House does not adjourn finally, but only for a short intermediate time. Upon this occasion, therefore, any such demonstration will be passed over, but we would be glad to listen to any expressions which the chairman may be pleased to make.

The Speaker made some complimentary remarks, which were listened to with attention.

Thanks to Officers.

A motion was made that a vote of thanks be given to Speaker Patterson, upon which remarks were make by Messrs. Campbell and Reighard complimentary to him.

Mr. CHRISTY, who occupied, as he said, an anomalous position between the two sides of the House, a sort of between and between, made some congratulatory remarks.

The vote was taken by rising, and was unanimously agreed to.

The motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Clerks of the House.

Mr. MITCHELL made the closing remarks, informing the Speaker of the vote just taken, closing with a poetic peroration, that if there were more deeds of fraternal regard, the world would be the better for it.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Speaker pronounced the House adjourned until the second Tuesday in January, 1876.

Already many of the members have left for their homes, while the hotels are assuming a deserted aspect.

Impecunious Members.

State Treasurer Markey says he has no funds to pay the members and officers of the Legislature, and the needy ones are selling their certificates to raise funds to pay their bills and get home.

K.

Work of the Session.

The following is a list of the general, special and local laws passed during the session:

General Laws.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of councils and all city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people. This act makes the term begin on the first Monday in March after election.

An act for the prepayment of the postage on the *Legislative Record* as required by the postal laws of the United States.

An act repealing the proviso in the act of 1874, supplementary to the act for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the soldiers of this Commonwealth. This amendment admits to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools not to exceed 300 of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who enlisted in the regiments of other States.

An act authorizing the town councils and burgesses of boroughs to levy and collect a tax for gas and water purposes. This act permits a special tax for these purposes, not to exceed eight mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.

An act to provide for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels, and the custody thereof. It provides that if any such irregularity appears, constituting sufficient cause of challenge, to issue an order to take from the wheel the names and make a new selection.

An act relating to Courts. It authorizes the Judges in districts where there is more than one Judge learned in the law, severally to try causes on the same trial list and with the same panel of jurors, and to hold separate Courts for the disposition of causes in the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and in Equity.

An act to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits. This act authorizes the prothonotary, upon the direction of the entry of judgment of non-suit, if in his opinion the plaintiff shall have produced no such evidence as in law is sufficient to maintain the action, with right to appeal to Court in band or to departments.

An act to authorize partnership associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their Chairman and Secretary.

An act authorizing the return of writs issued by Courts abolished or changed by the Constitution to the Court having jurisdiction at the return day of such writ.

An act defining and punishing the crime of falsifying and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. This law imposes a penalty of $5,000 fine and fifteen years' imprisonment.

An act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than the regularly commissioned judges, in certain cases.

A supplement to "an act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1862. Requires five days' notice to parties owning land on which Canada thistles are growing of commencement of legal proceedings against them.

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers. Only affect Franklin and Lawrence counties.

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroad or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law. It extends the time five years, but requires railroads accepting the privilege to forfeit their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

A supplement to the "Act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved April 4, 1868. This permits companies for constructing railroads, having a gauge not exceeding three feet, to place their capital stock at not less than $6,000 a mile, and the articles of association when $3,000 of stock per mile shall have been subscribed and ten per cent. thereon paid.

A supplement to the act to consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, 1874. It prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer except between the first day of September and the first day of December.

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools, and to further regulate their management. It requires the school to be managed by eighteen trustees, twelve elected by contributors and six appointed by Superintendent of Public Instruction. State appropriations to schools to be distributed by a board consisting of Governor, Superintendent Public Instruction and Attorney General. Certificates to graduates as practical teachers must be signed by four out of the five examiners.

A supplement to an act relating to writs of *quo warranto*, approved June 14, 1836, and authorizing writs of *quo warranto* in certain cases. It provides such writs may be issued by the Attorney General or any one desiring to prosecute the same, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper. It makes statute law what is the universal custom, as to three days of grace on negotiable paper.

An act requiring recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices general direct and *adsectum* index of deeds and mortgages recorded therein, prescribing the duties of said recorders and declaring that the entries in said general index shall be notice to all persons.

A supplement to an act relative to forfeiture of charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges to railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations, approved May 15, 1874, prescribing the manner in which said corporations shall consent to hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution adopted December 16, 1873.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and reunions.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth, or of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same," approved the 1st day of April, A. D. 1874, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of this Commonwealth.

An act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, and providing for the passage of ordinance providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain misdemeanors in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, 1874. This is the bill that changes the mode of assessment of real estate in Pittsburgh, and makes other alterations in the "Wallace law" of last year.

A supplement to "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," approved the 20th day of April, 1874, amending the sixth section thereof. It requires yearly publication of indebtedness, revenue, valuation, taxable property and assets of corporations.

An act to provide for and furnishing wrappers of the *Legislative Record*.

An act to repeal an act (April 4, 1872) relative to Justices of the Peace and Controllers in Dauphin county.

An act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of sealer of weights and measures in the county of Dauphin.

An act to declare the trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America to be the legal successors of the trustees of the Presbyterian house, and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the funds held by them to the former.

Joint resolution for the payment of engineer and firemen of the Capitol for services in 1874.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of Emanuel Peters and John Lontzy.

An act to reimburse W. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School at Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

An act for the relief of Jacob Telle, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act to repeal an act relating to fines and forfeited recognizances in the county of Lycoming, approved the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870.

An act appropriating certain surplus bounty funds in the townships of North Abington and South Abington, in Luzerne county, to school purposes.

An act to continue the pension of George Robinson, of Perry county.

An act granting a pension to Josiah Brainard, of East Vincent township, Chester county.

An act for the relief of Carrie E. Maxwell, widow of James G. Maxwell, deceased.

An act to correct an error in designating the judicial districts of certain of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan, and affixing a correct number to the same.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Hawaiian Treaty Ratified by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1874.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, to decide whether or not the Louisiana question shall be again brought up for discussion and action during the present special session. The particular question was whether the Senate should consider the Frelinghuysen resolution, which proposes to declare that the Senate approves the action heretofore taken by the President in the protection of Louisiana from domestic violence, and that, in the opinion of the Senate, he should continue to recognize the existing Government in that State.

There was a long and animated discussion as to the propriety, necessity or party policy of re-opening this subject at present, but no decision was reached.

Senatorial Proceedings.

In the Senate this morning Senator Boutwell, from the committee on appropriations, submitted by him yesterday authorizing the appointment of a special committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service with a view to the re-organization of the Departments thereof, etc., to sit during the recess, and to send for persons and paper.

Senator Stevens raised a point of order that it was a matter looking to legislation and out of order.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Albert U. Wyman to be Assistant Treasurer at Washington, vice Leroy Tuttle resigned.

During the discussion of Senator Boutwell's Civil Service resolution, Senator Hamlin, when he moved that the Senate go into executive session, said that it was well understood that an agreement has been made to vote on the Hawaiian treaty at three P. M., and all the time previous to that hour would be required for discussion.

The Senate was occupied over four hours in executive session this afternoon on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. A number of speeches were made, when the vote was taken on the amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, adding tobacco, leather and all manufactures of leather to the list of articles of American production or manufacture to be admitted to the Hawaiian Islands duty free; also providing that during the pendency of the treaty the Hawaiian Government shall not cede or lease any port, bay or naval station to any foreign Government except that of the United States, or grant any special privileges to any foreign nation which is not now granted.

The amendments were agreed to, as was also an amendment proposed by Senator Sargent striking out the word "fruit" from the Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty into the United States, and merely substituting the word bananas. The object of this amendment was the protection of oranges and other semi-tropical products of California.

The treaty as thus amended was then ratified by a vote of yeas 51, and nays 12. The majority was larger than was anticipated, a number of votes having been gained during the debate.

At 4:30 the doors were reopened. Senator Thurman submitted the following:

Resolved, That at noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., the Senate will adjourn *sine die*. Laid over.

Senator Jones submitted a resolution continuing the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, and authorizing the committee to sit during the recess. Laid over.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: David P. Lowe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory; Isaac C. Parker, United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas; and Henry B. Brown, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

The President to-day withdrew the nomination of ex-Congressman David P. Lowe, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Pensions, made yesterday, and nominated him for Chief Justice of Utah Territory in place of ex-Congressman Isaac C. Parker, of Missouri, who was nominated for the position on Tuesday, but who is to-day nominated United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, instead of J. Burnham Kinsman, whose nomination for the latter place is also to-day withdrawn. No new nomination is made for the office of Commissioner of Pensions, which will be vacated by Gen. J. H. Baker, who was yesterday nominated to be Surveyor General of Minnesota.

Valuation of Iron Ores.

It has been decided by the Government that the valuation of iron ores on their importation should not be limited to the cost of digging and transporting to the place of shipment, but should be valued at the place of shipment, the same as ores of the same quality and richness shipped at other places.

First Comptroller of the Treasury.

It appears that all efforts to effect a change in the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury have failed. Secretary Bristow said this morning that the President had no intention of removing Comptroller Taylor, and it is equally certain that he does not intend to resign.

The Marine Laws.

The agents of the British lines of steamers between United States and English ports have made inquiry whether under the laws of the United States their vessels may transport passengers from place to place in the United States. The Government has declined to authorize such proceedings.

☞For Latest Telegrams See fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JACOB VETTER and JOHN ERDNER in the Bridal-ring business has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Erdner. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will make payment to, and those having claims against the same will present them to Jacob Vetter for settlement, who still continues the business.

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April Number
NOW READY.

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"A NEW COUNTRY." By Titus Munson Coan.
TWO SONNETS. By Edgar Fawcett.
"MY FARM AT THE FIVE MILE STONE." By an Old New Yorker.
A NORSEMAN'S PILGRIMAGE. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
THE EVERGREEN TREE.
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CURRENT LITERATURE.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110½.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Philadelphia, elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, is a veteran legislator, and a vigorous political leader.

THE close of the first session of the Legislature did not operate to kill all bills not acted upon. Hence all bills that were in process of legislative action will come up at the adjourned session, which commences on the first Tuesday in January, 1876.

THE argument of the Philadelphia papers that to establish Free Pipe-lines in this State will lead to the transfer of our oil trade to Baltimore is irreverently used by the Western press to emphasize the conclusion that protection has so enervated us in this Commonwealth, that we are even afraid to compete with a sister State!

THE mission of Messrs. Gordon and Lamar to New Hampshire was so palpably unsuccessful, that they are now bewilderingly abused by the Southern press for their temerity in assuming to go into New England as the representatives of Southern political Puritanism. Thus is unsuccessful missionary enterprise ever rewarded.

THE Indiana Legislature, just adjourned, passed a compromise temperance law as a substitute for the Baxter law of last year. It abolishes local option, and fixes the license for the sale of beer at $50 and of whisky at $100. Thus the fruits of the first success of the temperance people in Indiana has vanished, and free liquor is practically substituted.

THERE is a possibility of general and earnest discussion of the responsibilities for the death of Civil Service Reform. Members of Congress affirm that the Reform was practically dead before Congress refused an appropriation. On the other hand, its efficiency is highly praised. The truth is, the poor thing died of incompatibility,—no one took kindly to it.

BEFORE it adjourned, the House at Harrisburg did one kindly and proper thing. The resolution of censure against Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Union, was rescinded. The gentleman referred to is a most excellent legislator—honest, conscientious and intelligent, and a Christian gentleman. He acted in the matter that called out the censure conscientiously, and the recognition of his real worth by the Democracy caused a kindliness of feeling that was very agreeable in the closing hours of the session.

THE list of failures in London steadily increases, or is of $200,000 being reported yesterday, and that of the General South American Banking Company to-day, with liabilities reported at £600,000. There is a very uneasy feeling, and other failures are quite certain. There is nothing yet that can be called a panic, yet one may develop at any time. The series of failures now in progress in London illustrate a fact that could not be impressed on certain minds in this country during our recent panic. This is, that it is not a question of the character of the currency whether failures and panics develop, nor even of railroad building and over-trading,—but, simply of business confidence. In England they have specie, and are not accused of building more railroads than they need. Still they are trembling in the balance, and a business panic may be brought on at any moment.

THERE is to us an unaccountable antipathy manifested by a few Republicans to the effort to compromise the difficulties in Louisiana. It is true, the parties charged with this duty have no legal authority, and a portion of them are not now even members of Congress. Yet the subject has been committed to them by the parties in interest, who have agreed to abide their arbitration. Thus there is a chance for a settlement of the difficulties in that State, and anything that tends to that result should be encouraged. We will no more favor an improper and vicious settlement of those difficulties than would those who oppose all effort; but we very earnestly favor the use of all reasonable effort to rightly and properly settle those troubles. The gentlemen charged with the settlement are, in part, good Republicans, and we are confident Mr. Wheeler will agree to nothing that will be detrimental to the Republican party. Let us, therefore, have a settlement if it is at all possible.

WE referred yesterday to the success of Cassaignac in his suit against General Wimpfen, relative to the battle of Sedan. The evidence proves that the fault of the Sedan disaster was really caused by Wimpfen's blundering. Ducrot assumed command after MacMahon was wounded, and had partially executed a movement to extricate the army from Sedan, when Wimpfen suddenly assumed the command, stopped the retreat, and brought forward the army, while the Germans were known to be executing a flank movement. Ducrot stated that he remonstrated with Wimpfen and explained the movements, but could not prevail on him to change his orders. Thus it proves to be true that the sacrifice of the French army, and the capture of the Emperor were all attributable to Wimpfen, and that the demand of the Emperor that hostilities should cease was determined by the knowledge that the contest was utterly useless. The evidence was clear and positive, and involved the testimony of half a dozen Generals. Thus history is being developed.

PERSONAL.

THE experience of the Troy iron foundries in regard to workmen is very suggestive on one point. New workmen were trained to their duties by careful and intelligent instructors, and the result is stated to be very surprising. The metal produced, and the quantity obtained are said to be very much in advance of what was reached under the old system. No explanation is offered for this very remarkable result. From observations made in the iron manufactories in and near this city, we incline to attribute the small result reached by old workmen to defective training. There is entirely too little attention given to the training of apprentices, no explanations being usually given of the chemical laws, or practical reasons involved,—the apprentices being trained in the mere mechanical movements of their instructors. Thus in many instances, they are mere automatons, reproducing the mechanical movements of their instructors. If the results reached at Troy are attributable to the superiority of the instruction given, it proves the importance of a system of well regulated teaching, that shall include the theory as well as the mechanical skill involved. And if the results are increased so largely, it must be evident that workmen and manufacturers are alike interested in the development of a system of instruction that shall thoroughly prepare apprentices for effective work. They will thus attain larger results from a given amount of labor, while the manufacturer will obtain more metal from a given amount of stock.

THERE seems to be a strong probability that the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty will pass the Senate during the present session. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made against it the strongest argument that can be brought—that it is unconstitutional, in that it affects the revenue, and therefore trenches upon the rights of the House. To this, however, the very effective reply is made that it does not originate revenue, and hence is not an invasion of House privileges; also, that by the terms of the treaty, it is dependent on appropriate legislation covering all the financial phases of the instrument. Thus it will not finally go into effect until the House acts upon its financial features. The reason why the passage of the treaty is pressed at this time is, that an English reciprocity treaty with the same power is pending, and if our's fails, that may succeed; while if our's passes, that will not, of course, be accepted. The States along the Pacific coast are urgently desirous that the treaty shall pass, owing to the important trade relations involved. The natural tendency of events is for Hawaii to affiliate with this country, and the earnest desire of the King and his advisers is to do this. The treaty is in every way popular.

THE RULING ELEMENT.

The fact is clearly established that the Southern Democracy have the power to control the Democratic party in the Lower House of the next Congress, so far as the dictation of the party caucus goes. Much interest begins to be manifested as to the use they will make of their power, both as to the selection of officers and the development of general policy. It has been assumed that the Speakership of the next House will be given to the Northern Democrats, but on what authority we have never been able to ascertain. Certainly there has been no definite expression to that effect, and there is a measure of uncertainty. The fact that Fernando Wood and "Sunset" Cox have about run their race as candidates for the Speakership, and that Samuel J. Randall is at present the foremost competitor, shows how uncertain is the Northern hold on that position. In the meantime the Southern Democrats quietly hold their men in the background, thus avoiding the risk of their losing in an open race. On the supposition that the tactics usurd among politicians are to be made use of in the present instance, the probability is that the Southern Democrats will entirely outgeneral their Northern friends.

The power of the Speaker of the House is very great, and it is a prize worth struggling for. On the presumption that the Southern Democrats gain it, we are interested to know what will be their policy on general political issues. On this subject we are not entirely in the dark, as United States Senator Norwood, of Georgia, has given very explicit utterance to his views, on the recent war, and the several issues that have grown out of it. He says, "The War, sir, was fought on a principle. Its origin was in a difference of opinion on the right construction of the Constitution. We of the South, honestly believing that rights which we held were guaranteed by that instrument could not be preserved in the Union, sought to secure them under another and an independent Government. We struck no blow at the existence of the Federal Government, and so impartial history will pronounce its verdict. But we all know the result. When the War closed we laid down our arms, went peaceably to our homes, and set to work. The scene was sad beyond the power of mortal pen to tell. Two billions of property in slaves had vanished in a night. More than another billion had crumbled under the iron tread of war. Hundreds of millions more invested in Confederate bonds were swept away in a single breath. Many millions more of Confederate Treasury notes perished in the same instant. Besides all this, nearly every planter was in debt, and his land, which in the main was all that was left of his estate, was covered by mortgage."

This is equivalent to the declaration that the North was in the wrong, rather than the South, in the recent civil war. They were fighting for a principle, involving the proper interpretation of the Constitution, and he is still of the opinion that in that interpretation, the South was in the right and the North in the wrong. Thus, despite the fact that they were beaten in battle, they still adhere to old convictions, and claim that they were right in their position. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this declaration. It carries with it a train of sequences that cannot be overestimated. If the South was right in the war, and was merely beaten down by brute force, it follows that all the results that followed the war are wrong. Thus the freedom of the slaves, the policy of reconstruction, the enfranchisement of the negroes,—all are wrong. If so, it also follows that the South should not bear the financial losses attendant on the war. Thus the logical tendency of Senator Norwood's reasoning is toward the reimbursement of the South, and the undoing of all that has been accomplished by the Republican party, particularly during the past ten years.

More than this, the claim that the old secession was constitutionally right assumes that a fresh secession will be equally justifiable. Thus we are thrown back, so far as the influence of the Southern Democracy goes, to precisely the same issues as were before us in 1859-60, and which in 1861 led to the rebellion. We do not pretend to forecaste the effect of a fresh discussion of these old issues, but point out that their rehabilitation is one of the results of the conferment of power on the Democratic party. Just how far the Northern Democracy will accept and advocate these views, we are not prepared to say. As yet, they have not clearly defined their position, although, here and there, a representative of the party at the North clearly sympathizes with the Southern view. We are anxious to know what position the Northern Democracy will take on this subject, but will probably be compelled to wait till Congress assembles. We then will know,—as the South undoubtedly intends to force a discussion of the issue. We can hardly believe, as yet, that they will be so imprudent as to attempt to legislate in the interest of their sentiment. Such legislation cannot succeed, as the Senate will be firm against it, and it will not be useful as contributing to the development of political capital. We therefore presume that for the present, we shall have only discussion; but were the Democracy fully in power, we imagine attempts would be made to give legislative expression to the sentiments entertained. Thus far, we have the foundation theories on which a demand can be made for the payment for slaves liberated during the war. In the train of this will be cotton claims and the like.

NANNY ANN.

"Oh, Nanny Ann! the sun is bright,
The sky is blue and clear;
All ugly clouds are out of sight,
No rain to-day, my dear.
No need, as I can plainly tell,
For you to take your fine umbrell'.
Go to the spring, my pretty daughter,
Fetch me a jug of sparkling water."

Now Nanny Ann herself was bright;
Says she: "Though skies are clear,
And ugly clouds are not in sight,
'T is April, mother dear.
The ways above, no soul can tell;
I'd rather take my fine umbrell'."
So saying, off she went for water;
Now was n't she a wise young daughter?
—*St. Nicholas for April.*

Tower and the Bee.

Las Summer our dog Towser was lyin in the sun a trine to sleep, but the flies was that bad he cuddent, cos he had to catch em; but bime by a bee lit on his head and was a woken about like the dog was hisen. Towser he hel his head still, and wen the bee was close to his nose Towser winked me, like he said you see wot this duffer is a doin; he thinks I'm a lily of the valley with issent opin yet, but you just wait till I blossom and you wil see some good fun; and sure enuf Towser opened his mouth very slo, so as not to friten the bee, and the bee went inside Towser's mouth. Then Towser he shet his eyes dreamy, and his mouth too, and had begun to make a peaceful smile wen the bee stung him, and you never see a lily of valley act so in ol your life!—*London Fun.*

BRUTAL TREATMENT.

The Cruelty of an Unlynched Step-Father.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Danville, Ill., March 11: A terrible and disgusting case of cruelty to a child has just been unearthed in our city, in which John Trent and his little step-daughter, aged five years, are the actors. The testimony elicited at a preliminary trial yesterday (Trent having been arrested the day previous by Deputy Sheriff Hooton on a complaint of one of the neighboring women), went to show the most brutal treatment of the child by the step-father. Upon the examination of the child's body by the authorities, its head was found to be almost bald, its hair having been plucked out by the roots by Trent in his rage. Its little body was covered with black and blue spots caused by blows from the hand of this monster. The bottom of its feet were almost solid blisters, caused by being bent back and slapped with a flat board. Its eyes were red and inflamed from tobacco-juice having been squirted into them by this brute in human shape. The skin on its wrists was broken and torn by being jerked and swung from side to side, and around in a circle. Some of the witnesses testified that Trent would keep the little innocent dancing up and down for hours at a time for his own amusement, and if the child would cease he would apply the strap, and this kind of cruelty would continue till the child could dance no longer, and would sink down overcome by exhaustion. Frequently during the coldest weather of this Winter, the child has been locked in a cold room, with scarcely enough clothing to cover its nakedness, and forced to remain thus for half a day at a time. One witness testified that, on the return of the stepfather on one occasion, he forced the child to eat its excrement. The child's mother, who is a feeble, weakly woman, in her examination before the Justice, showed great fear of her husband, at times her whole body being in a tremor. Considerable excitement exists, and there is some serious talk of lynching him, though it is hoped that better counsel will prevail. He was placed under $1,500 bail, in default of which he was committed to jail.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE vote on the proposed abolition of capital punishment in the Italian Senate was 36 for abolition to 73 for retention.

JOHN RILEY, aged twenty-three, and John Monahan, aged twenty-four, residents of South Brooklyn, quarreled on Wednesday evening, and Monahan was fatally shot.

THE colored ministers of Washington City have had a consultation with the Board of Health and the Citizens' Relief Committee as to the means necessary to diminish the present great mortality among the colored people.

A DISPATCH from London states that the General South American Banking Company, limited, with a capital of £600,000, has suspended. Another dispatch says the suspension was caused by a large advance made to Imthurn & Co.

IT is reported that the Bonapartist Commission has issued a circular informing the faithful throughout France that the reason why Prince Louis did not come up No. 1 in his class at school was that he did not know sufficiently the English language.

EIGHTY years hence, when a youth of fourteen summers asks his grand-father if he ever saw such a cold winter and so much snow, "the oldest inhabitant" will place his hand on the boy's head and reply: "My son, you should have lived in the winter of 1874-75!"

GOLDFISH now abound thickly in the waters about Alexandria, Va., and are caught in all the seines that are hauled. They were propagated from one or two of the fish that escaped from the fountain at the Capitol, in Washington, through a sewer, into the Potomac.

THE evidence in the trial, at Steubenville, Ohio, of ex-policeman Rosewell M. Stephens, charged with the murder of John Gilbert, of Burgettstown, Pa., in July last, was closed on Wednesday, after which the arguments were heard and the case given to the jury. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

"JACK IN THE PULPIT," in *St. Nicholas* for April, says "for five years past a rich farmer in our neighborhood has made a standing offer of $10,000 in gold for a double set of cow's teeth—that is, the upper and lower rows complete." Yet his offer has never been taken up. Who can tell us why, and who will be the first to tel?

BUTLER has more pretty girls, in proportion to her size, than any town in Pennsylvania; and, probably, the worst boys, the richest men, and the most motherly old women. So says a Butler county paper; but then every one knows that the beauty of the women of his own town is a matter upon which no rural journalist's opinion can be trusted.

THE livery stable of Miles Parker, and the grocery of Mrs. Timmons, in Cairo, Illinois, were totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. Most of the goods from the latter were saved. There were twenty-two horses and about a dozen buggies and harness in the stable, all of which were consumed but two buggies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

GEO. EMERSON, *alias* Col. F. W. Fenton, has been arrested in Washington on a charge of attempting to swindle. He had been scattering circulars broadcast announcing that the Bounty bill had become a law, and if the claimants would forward a record of service and a small retaining fee, they would secure their bounty. The answers to the circular, with the required ten cents, were just beginning to be received.

A LADY who had been crowding a country-man into the corner of a Brooklyn horse car until he was almost completely obscured under a cloud of drapery, was suddenly induced to change her position by the following polite explanation from the half smothered victim: "Excuse me, mum. I'd er asked you to set in my lap afore this, only I was afeared it might be a leetle too hard for you, mum, seein' as that nigh leg of mine, mum, is a wooden one."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, of the Centennial Commission, pronounces absolutely ridiculous the statement in a Berlin newspaper, that "if the enterprise should prove bankrupt, their goods would be confiscated." It is "simply ridiculous, he says, but untrue. The United States Attorney General has contradicted the statement, fully and forcibly. The subject will be brought before the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

PRESCOTT, WOOD & CO., wholesale millinery dealers, in Boston, have discovered that J. H. Bennett, a small partner and their book-keeper, has for ten years been embezzling their funds. The crime was concealed by means of false entries and forged balances, and upon detection he made two attempts at suicide by poison. He has been with Prescott, Wood & Co. for twenty-five years, the last five as a small partner. He was arrested, but was so sick from excitement and drugs that he could not be safely removed. He confesses, and thinks his peculations may reach $55,000 to $40,000.

M. ARSENE HOUSSAYE has been giving another of his *fetes Venitiennes* at Paris in the Avenue Friedland. At these affairs can be seen all classes of Parisian life—princesses, actresses and the demi-monde—all on the same footing. One must "be somebody" or have "done something" to receive a card of invitation, and considering the social incongruities which mark these gatherings, it is wonderful how many persons of rank and fashion, like the Comte de Paris was at the last one, likewise a number of his friends and partisans, and the Parisian journals close a long account of the *fete* with the rather equivocal remark that although the members of the demi-monde were not so numerous as usual, there was an uncommon attendance of *Americaines.*

IN 1323 the Mediterranean Sea was entirely frozen over. In 1420 Paris experienced so great cold that it was depopulated. In 1469 wine was frozen so hard in France and Germany that it was cut into blocks and sold by weight. Wine-coolers—if they had been invented then—must have depreciated in value that year. In 1607 cattle in Paris froze in their stalls, and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts. In 1709 mass was not said for many weeks in certain provinces, so it is stated, because the wine could not be kept in a fluid state. The winter of 1740 was one of extreme rigor in Russia, and the famous ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburg; 1765 and 1788 were years of intense cold throughout Europe, and in 1871 the mercury fell to six degrees below zero in Paris.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received until 12 O'CLOCK, M., WEDNESDAY, March 24th, 1875, for the erection of TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES. Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HOWLEY & MORAN,
Lafayette street, between 35th and 36th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh18:d50

PROPOSALS FOR
FURNISHING CEMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the County Engineer, until MARCH 22ND, for furnishing HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of American production, for the Masonry of County Bridges and other structures, for one year from date of contract, to be delivered at the Allegheny county courthouse. Proposals to be accompanied by labeled samples, not less than two pounds in quantity.

By order of the Board of Viewers.

J. B. STILLEY, County Engineer.
March 12, 1875. mh13:d22

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, March 12, 1875.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, March 25th, 1875, for furnishing the various Departments of the City Government with all Stationery, Engrossing Materials, &c., required for the current year.

Samples of the materials, &c., required, can be seen at this office.

The Committee on Finance reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city.

mh12 R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 16, 1875.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS, TINNERS AND GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY, March 24th, 1875, for furnishing the city with

Gas Posts

Required during the current year, to be delivered at City Hall at such times as may be required. Pattern and core box will be furnished by the city. Posts to be about 10 thousand and turned 6 in. Also required to state price per Post, including two coats of good black paint.

Bids will also be received at the same time for all the following:

GAS LAMPS AND GLASS

For the same, required during the year, to be of the same pattern and quality as those now in use.

The Committee on Gas reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
mh16:d43 Comptroller.

TO CARPENTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection of a WOODEN BUILDING, to be used as a shelter—and also of a FRAME STABLE, on lot bounded by Fifteenth street and Liberty avenue, will be received until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, at 12 M. The Board of Health reserve the right to reject any and all bids, should they deem it for the interests of the City. Bidders will be required to give sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.

ADDISON ARTHURS,
J. P. GRAHAM,
A. S. MCCANN,
W. J. ASPDALE,
Hospital Committee.
Office Hours 9 to 12 A. M. mh17:d46

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Webster Avenue Extension Improvement.

Sealed Proposals for the Paving, Curbing and Laying Crosstops on Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street, will be received at the office of the Secretary, at United States Bank, until TUESDAY, March 23d, 1875.

The contract will consist of about
17,100 Square Yards Paving;
8,200 Lineal Feet Curbing;
2,950 Square Feet Crossings.

Bidders will only bid on Stone Pavement, and specify clearly the kind and quality they propose to lay, and accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the city. Blank forms and any information required can be had at the Engineer's Office, Room 41, Municipal Hall.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.

E. P. JONES,
President,
JOHN E. BIDALL,
Secretary. mh11:07

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

To Our Customers

We desire to inform you that we are now fully stocks of Dry Goods to be found in the United State cities and bargains offered in the European or Amer

NEW
Spring Dress Goods

In all Desirable Materials, Colors and Qualities.

New Spring Plaid Suitings.

Now Spring Colors in Plain Suitings.
New Fine Dress Goods, great variety.
New Children's Dress Goods.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
New Black Alpacas and Cashmeres.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New Tycoon Reps, Plaids, &c.

Extraordinary Good Bargains in
Black Mohair Alpacas,

From 25c per yard upward, all prices, unsurpassed for good value in any city in the Union.

Unusual Good Bargains in
SPRING DRESS GOODS,

From 12½c to 25c per yard.

LADIES' MADE UP-SUITS,

Our manufacturing department, already running some fifty sewing machines, is turning out all the latest novelties in Paris and New York styles, made up in the very best manner.

New Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Shawls of every description.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

SPRING GOODS

Opening this Week at

Jos. Horne & Co.'s

RETAIL.

BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,
Braided Cashmere Cloaks,
CLOTH JACKETS,
Embroidered Cashmere Shawls.

Special attention is directed to our line of
Black "Hand-Spun" Silks

of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.

Black Silk Warp and Wool Cachemires.

Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaises and Overdresses.

Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair
BONNETS AND HATS,

In Black, Brown and Drab.

Flowers and Feathers, Hat Scarfs and Ribbons.

Fancy Plaid and Brocade Sash Ribbons,
Swiss Ties with Real and Pat. Val. Lace Ends.
Silk Illusion Ties.

CRAPE DU CHENE TIES,

With Antique Lace Ends.
New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.

Damask Tabling and Napkins.

Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.

Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose.
Colored Silk Stripe Balbriggan Hose.
Unbleached Cotton Hose, Silk Checked and Fancy Feet
Some extra bargains on Hosiery Counter in the line of CHILDREN'S GOODS, to close out.

197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS

Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Skirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	B. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

M. Voegtly,	C. C. Boyle,
Jas. P. Brower,	J. C. Lappe,
C. Yeager,	Jacob Painter,
Jos. Walter,	Thomas Mellon,
James Graham,	Wm. G. Frazier,
Geo. W. Evans,	E. H. Alexander,
J. C. Fleming,	W. W. Patrick,
Louis J. Aaron,	
C. YEAGER,	L. WALTER,
President,	Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK,	THOS. D. KELLER,
Treasurer.	Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer,	John H. Jackson,
	H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

UNION INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, 116 SMITHFIELD STREET (2d Floor))
Mellon's Building.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CUBBAGE, J. G. CLAPPE, Vice Presidents
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. MCCLAIN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James H. Hopkins,	Geier C. Shidel,
A. G. Cubbage,	John Evans,
James Bown,	Lorin Mellon,
G. Stengel,	Charles Meyran,
J. C. Lappe,	Jacob H. Walter,
Chas. A. Colton,	William Halpin.

GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.

EASE AND COMFORT

Nothing can be better than a ADJUSTABL FOLDING CHAIR.

Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, an Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Don't fail to call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 38 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de19

DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS.

OFFICE OF W
Nos. 165

To Our Customers and Buyers of Dr

prepared for the Spring Trade in Dry Goods, &c., s, all at our uniform lowest prices throughout. A lean markets will be found on our counters, and no

An Immense Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING & DOMESTIC
GOODS
At Lowest Prices reached in this Country.

NO LIMIT TO QUANTITY.

Families and others buying by the Piece or Dozen supplied at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

At 6½c, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
At 6½c, Fast Colored Calicos, Best Quality.
At 8½c, Yard-wide Unpressed Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, Extra Yard Wide Unpressed Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, The Best Bleached Muslins yet offered.

The Lowest Prices without Exception in
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
White and Colored Table Linens, medium and fine.
Linen Towellings, Towels and Napkins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Fine White and Colored Counterpanes.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Flannels of every description.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

All the Latest Spring Styles in
Calicos, Chintzes and Percales,

Received Direct from Mills every day.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

These Goods we manufacture ourselves and can offer them at Extraordinary Low Prices.

Nos. 165, 167 an

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,

DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
247 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Flour! Flour!

HANNA, WOOD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

PETER KEIL ..... JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
249 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,

Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,
Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 Wood street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:kll

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in Best Imported and Domestic FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

2 CAR LOADS PRIME "UPLAND"
Prairie Hay.
2 car loads Oats;
5 car loads Shelled Corn;
2 car loads Ear Corn;
2 car loads Wheat Bran;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
1,000 Heavy India Bags.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
Office, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.

SUNDRIES.
100 bbls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received;
200 bbls Fresh Lancaster Lime, just received;
100 bbls Calcined Plaster;
200 bbls Louisville Cement;
200 bbls No. 1 Fine Spar;
50 casks Soda Ash;
10 bbls Manganese;
10 kegs Arsenic. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 152 First avenue.
March 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1875.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 3 P. M., MONDAY, March 22d, 1875, for the following SUPPLIES; contracts to commence April 1st, 1875, and terminate April 1st, 1876:

For all the Nut Coal required at the Lower Works, on the corner of 12th and Etna streets. Said Coal to be delivered in such quantities at the Superintendent may direct. At all times there must be on hand a supply of Eight Thousand (8,000) bushels.

Also, for all the Nut Coal required at the Upper Works, on Bedford avenue. The supply at all times must at all times exceed Three Thousand (3,000) bushels.

Also, for all the Nut Coal required at the Works on Forty-fifth street, with a daily surplus of Fifteen Hundred (1,500) bushels.

Bids must include good Nut Coal. Samples must accompany bids. Parties receiving contracts will be required to furnish the Coal as per sample. The manner of delivery in all cases to be determined by the Superintendent. Bonds to the amount of $5,000 00 must accompany each bid as security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Also, bids for all Ferrules the Superintendent may require, which must be made after the Patterns now in use. Said Ferrules to be made of the best quality of brass and filled up in a workmanlike manner. Bonds to the amount of $2,000 00 must accompany all bids.

Also, bids for Miscellaneous Castings, which shall consist of Frame Covers, Fire Fronts, Grate Bars and all other Castings required by the Water Committee outside of Water Pipes and Branches. Bonds to accompany the bids to the amount of $2,500 00.

Also, bids for all Water Pipes and Branches of the different sizes the Water Committee may demand. Said Pipes to be cast vertically and made of soft grey iron, and to be tested to a pressure of 300 lbs. to the square inch, under the supervision of the Clerk of the Water Committee, and to be delivered at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Superintendent. Bonds to the amount of $5,000 00 must accompany all bids.

Also, bids for Fire Plugs, Stop Gates, &c., both made after the City Patterns. Bonds to the amount of $1,000 00 must accompany the same.

All Water Pipe must be 12 feet long in clear, not including bowl; and all Coal must be weighed on City Scales, at works.

Also, the following Supplies:
12 Barrels Carbon Oil, more or less.
15 Barrels Lard or Lubricating Oil, more or less.
15 Reels of Packing Yarn, more or less.
2 Coils Manilla Rope Packing, more or less.
2 Bales Hemp Tow, more or less.
Gum Packing, 500 lbs., more or less.
The Committee on Water Works reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

mh11 R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

1875.
CARPETS.
Spendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ILLIAM SEMPLE'S DR
, 167 and 169 Federal S
WEDNES

y Goods Through

already actively commenced. From this date forw buyer representing the house will be in the Eastern effort will be spared to offer your customers the best

Latest Spring Styles

In Ladies' and Misses' French Chip and and English Milan
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
Both Trimmed and Untrimmed.

In this Department will be found during the season all the latest Paris, London and New York styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets; also

Elegant New French Flowers.
New Grenadine Scarfs for Ladies' Hats.
New Ladies' White Swiss Neck Scarfs.
New Ladies' Neck Scarfs and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
D. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demands.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.
Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 19, 1875.

The even course of events continued yesterday in financial circles. There was a fair accumulation of deposits, and an improved demand for discounts; but in all this nothing that marked a probability of any especial change in the general course of business. There is a better feeling obtaining,—more confidence in the stability of such houses as were under a cloud a short time since. The improved outlook elsewhere is having its influence on the prospects in this city; and we cannot avoid the conclusion that we shall have a decidedly improved condition of general trade, including all branches of iron manufacture, within the next thirty days. Already at the West the demand and prices have improved, and the fact that the Troy works are running double turns, proves an active Eastern demand. The pressure that has so long been felt will, we are confident, soon be removed.

Our local columns record the particulars of one or two bankruptcy cases of local interest.

—The heavy failure in London of John C. M. Im Thurn & Co., merchants, No. 1 East India avenue, attracts a great deal of attention, not only from the large amount of the liabilities, but from the fact that it is an old house and had until within the last year been considered one of the strongest firms, financially, located in that part of London. The house was established in 1814, and its commercial relations were world-wide. During the first years of its existence it was interested chiefly in the East India and China trade, but of late years its business relations embraced Mexico and South America.

—On Saturday, the 14th, the aggregate circulation of the New York national banks was $22,229,000; on Dec. 5, 1874, it was $25,-912,600; on Dec. 6, 1873, it was $27,186,100; on Oct. 3, 1872, it was $28,070,951; on Oct. 2, 1871, it was $30,632,976; on Oct. 8, 1870, it was $32,943,080, and on Oct. 9, 1869, it was $34,682,975. From this it appears that New York bank capital has steadily been withdrawing from the issue of bank currency, and in the last four years and a half has surrendered nearly $12,500,000 of circulation.

—The American gold fields seem to be the only ones that hold out. Since 1861 the amount of precious metals exported from Australia has steadily decreased. The amount of gold exported from Melbourne, Australia, including New Zealand gold exported via Melbourne, during the year 1874, exclusive of the month of December, was 914,043 ounces. The value in round numbers was $18,000,000.

—During the past month or two there has been an extraordinary decrease of imports of tea and coffee into Canada as compared with the corresponding time of last year. This is ascribed by merchants to the abolition of 10 per cent. duty in favor of Canadian merchants upon shipments from American cities into the Dominion.

—Mr. S. B. Kingston, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, under yesterday's date, gives notice that a reduction of 10 cents per 2,000 pounds will be made in the rate on semi-bituminous coal transferred at the Greenwich wharves to seagoing vessels destined to *ports east of* New York or south of the Capes.

—The bullion in the Bank of England yesterday increased £228,000 the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £40,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is forty and a half per cent.

—Up to last Saturday night just about $1,000,000 of the bonds included in the $30,-000,000 call had been presented at the Treasury, and redeemed at par in gold. Of the amount presented $725,000 were registered and $275,000 coupons.

—The grangers of California have formed a chartered business association, with a capital of $1,000,000, to deal in all kinds of agricultural produce, live stock, and general merchandise, to charter and load vessels, and to ship grain to foreign countries.

—A dispatch from London states that the General South American Banking Company, limited, with a capital of £600,000, has suspended.

—The Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 1.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	116½	116½
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupon	120¾	120¾
5-20 1862		117¾
" 1864	118¾	119
" 1865	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	120	120
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾
new 5 per cents	104¾	104¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100
Erie	26¾	26¾
L. C.	101	101
C. C. & I. C.	5	5¾
Pittsburg	85¾	85¾
Do. Pref	55	54¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Ft. Wayne	73	73¾
North Western Common	45¾	44¾
Do. Pref	76¾	76¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27	26¾
Union Pacific	49¾	48¾
Toledo & Wabash	12	11¾
Harlem	135¾	135¾
Adams Express	104	104
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	59¾	59¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	87	87
Quicksilver	32¾	32¾
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22¾	22¾
Panama	114¾	114¾
Iron Mountain	16	15¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	50¼	
" " scrip	10¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	133¾	
Oil Creek	11¾	
Lehigh Valley	63¼	
Central Transportation	44¾	
N. Y. & H. 7-20s	92¾	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77	

NEW YORK, March 18, 1875.

Money ranged 5 to 2½, closing at the latter figures; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling was dull at 477½ and 478 for sixty days and 482 and 482¼ for sight. The customs receipts were $264,000. Gold opened and closed at 116 1-2, with sales in the interim at 116¾@116¾. The borrowing rates were 1-32@1-64 per diem and 2 to 7 per annum. Loans were also made flat and 2@3 for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $129,000. The clearings amounted to $80,000,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were generally firm, with Union Pacific sinking funds as a special feature, which declined to 86 1-2 and rallied to 88 1-2 on large business. State securities are neglected.

The Chicago & Rock Island directors have declared a 4 per cent. dividend, payable April 27. The transfer books will close April 5. A resolution was adopted calling in $150,000 of bonds of the company, to be paid off July 1.

Stocks opened less active, and declined ½ to 1 per cent., with Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwest, Western Union and Ohios as features. Among the investment shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 111 to 111¾. At the second call the market was steady at a slight recovery from the lowest point. During the last hour the market, on vigorous pressure of the bears, was weak, and under a break in Pacific Mail to 37¾ and Union Pacific to 46¾, the entire market declined, the lowest prices being registered in final dealings.

It is understood that the extension asked for by Aldama & Fuller, sugar refiners, has been further acceded to by the creditors, and there is little doubt that all will accept it.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 159,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Pacific Mail, 32,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwest, 7,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, and 35,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 118; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, 118¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 114¾; new 5s, 115¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 32¾; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86¾; American Merchants Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 59¾; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 40; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 100; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73¾; Lake Shore, 73¾; Northwestern, common, 44¾; do preferred, 76¾; Rock Island, 105½; New Jersey Central, 110½; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 74½; Toledo & Wabash, 11¾; do preferred, 35; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Columbus & Cincinnati, 63¾; Burlington & Quincy, 107¾; Lake Shore, 73½; Panama, 5½; Illinois Central, 107¾; Union Pacific, 48¾; Central Pacific, 97½; Union, 96¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111½.

LONDON, March 18—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £228,000 the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £40,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is forty and a half per cent.

PARIS, March 18.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,000,000 francs the past week. Rentes 66f. 87½c.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—5-20's of '62, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 18, 1875.

There is a very general complaining in commercial circles, and while our friends in respect of trade is somewhat better than it was either in January or February, they claim that it is not what it should be or usually is at this particular time. The fact is, general business is more depressed here than in almost any other city in the country, and it may be attributed in a large degree to the labor troubles—the iron and coal troubles, which have been the means of throwing a great many men, aside from the strikers, out of employment. The demand for goods of all kinds is light, unusually so for this season of the year, and there has been so much financial embarrassment recently, that confidence has been considerably affected and business restricted thereby.

APPLES—Dealers continue to report a dull market, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to sell, prices are weak and drooping. Quotable, however, as jobbing way, at $2@3 per barrel for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—30@35c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 ₱ cwt.

BEANS—There is a steady demand and prices are fully sustained; mediums, $1.90 to $2; navies, $2 to $2.10, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with the supply accumulating and holders all anxious to sell, prices continue to drift toward lower rates; and, what is still worse, there is but little prospect of a change for the better, as it is believed that now offered will be coming in freely before the supply of old is worked off. This has been a very disastrous season on country dealers and shippers, many of whom cleaned out at from 25 to from 5 to 10 cents ₱ lb of actual cost; commission men are doing the best they know how, it is no fault of theirs. Quotations: Fine to choice roll, 24½@25 cents; medium to good, 19@22; common to fair, 10@15. Late advices from New York report that market was never more severely depressed than at the present time, as there as here, the receipts continue heavy and the demand very light.

BROOMS—We quote Union factory rates: No 2 common, $3.00; No. 3 Hurl, $3.25; No 4, $3.75; No 5, $4.25; No 6, $4.75; No. 10 Carpet, $4.75; No 6, do, $5.00; fancy, Parlor, $5.50; Stemboat Brooms, $4.25@$5; Wisps, plain, $1.90@2; Wisps, fancy, $1.75 @2.25; Toy Brooms, $1.25@1.50.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active but prices are quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 16¾ @17; New York do., 17@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet, but with a little additional trade reported. We also note the actual supply on sales was comparatively light, and this being the case, sellers were enabled to keep up prices without much difficulty, the only exception a strong effort was made to force them down. Up to this writing but very few sales have been made in Baltimore, but it is probable there will be some bought for that market within the next twenty-four hours, as there is still inquiry on Baltimore account.

So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold this week above 6¾, but this is attributed to the absence of the right kind of stock, not the fault of the market. Extra graded sizes, fine and smooth, unwrapped, would bring 7@7¼c; unpeeled, 6¾@7; prime 1, 6@6½; 400 steers 6¼@7; good do., 6½@6¾; good 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6¼; fair 800@1,000, 5@5¾c. Bulls, as per quality, 4@5¾.

Jerry Gilchrist has on his farm, about one mile west of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, three steers—snipers—which weigh 8,000, or an average of 2,666 pounds. Mr. Gilchrist purchased these steers from Horace Tucker, of Kosciosko county, Indiana. They are six years old, and are so much alike that they cannot be told apart. He intends feeding them for exhibition at the Centennial in 1876.

REPORTED SALES.

Head.	*Av. Weight.*	*Quality.*	*Price.*
16	1,275	Medium	6 00
17	1,250	Good	6 10
17	1,153	Good	6 10
11	1,224	Medium	5 87
18	1,104	Medium	5 50
19	1,190	Good	6 00
2	945	Extra fat	6 00
22	1,170	Good	5 75
21	1,049	Fat	5 50
18	1,020	Fat	5 15
26	1,180	Good	6 00
19	1,100	Good	6 00
16	1,336	Extra	6 80
17	1,300	Good	6 00
20	1,340	Good	6 00
14	1,340	Extra	6 60
41	1,359	Extra	6 62
19	1,099	Extra	6 50
14	1,275	Extra	6 30
20	1,307	Medium fat	5 87
9	1,144	Bulls	4 75

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, but 10½ cars during the past 24 hours, and but little over one-half, as compared with those of the corresponding time last week. Prices for all descriptions of fresh arrivals are still tending upward. Prime Philadelphia hogs brought 5¾ last evening and this morning, and the indications are that they will reach 6c before the week's end, perhaps 6¼ before the close of the week, as the yards are bare and there is considerable inquiry, notwithstanding, as high as they are, the actual cost of packing has curtailed the consumption of pork, as it is almost impossible for a butcher to get his money back, to say nothing about his wear and tear and debts, which are said to be very numerous. However, they are scarce, and prices are just as high in the West nearly as they are here, as was intimated in our last report, they were unsuccessful. There may have been some slight concessions made on common stock, but all the better grades, we are satisfied, brought fully as much as they did last week, as the supply of this character was comparatively small. Indeed, there was not, that we could hear of, a single drove of prime cattle on the market all week. Furthermore, we believe we will be safe in saying there were not so much behind those of the same time last week. It should be borne in mind that there was a large proportion of the through drovers, so that the actual supply on sales was comparatively light, and this being the case, sellers were enabled to keep up prices without much difficulty, the only exception a strong effort was made to force them down. Up to this writing but very few sales have been made in Baltimore, but it is probable there will be some more bought for that market within the next twenty-four hours, as there is still inquiry on Baltimore account.

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SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock was scarcely as active to-day as it was yesterday, but it rarely ever is, as the most of the Philadelphia buyers usually leave for home on Wednesday night; however, there was not any slighted, with the exception of any weakness, as owners knew if they could not get their figures they had to do was to ship on further east. Notwithstanding the "rule," as we said before, was somewhat larger, as compared with the corresponding time last week, prices, we have reason to believe, are 1c to ½c higher. We quote extra wethers, quotations, Extra heavy 120@140 lbs, 7¼@7½c; 100 lbs, 6¾@7c; good 70@80 lbs, 6@6½c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 18, 1875.

Trade continues dull, and there is little appearance to be but little doing in either Crude or Refined; this depression is something unusual at this particular time, but it is not likely to hold out much longer. Crude quotable at $1.80@1.82½ for immediate shipment; we are cognizant of a purchase of one thousand barrels, which was made to-day at $1.80, and no doubt more could be obtained at the same figures. The refined market appears to be very weak, and it is believed that any concessions in sales would cause it to break down, although there appears to be no disposition to do so, as the selling interest realize the situation. Refined continues to range from 20c for Philadelphia to 22½c for Pittsburg, being shipped from Pittsburgh to any other point. Private advices from Baltimore report that vessels are not to scarce now as they were, and that while the stock there is heavy, that in addition to the warehouses being full, there are from 7,000 to 9,000 barrels on docks, for want of room, since,

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged at $1.20 for countries, and $1.30@1.35 for city make. Sales at the inside figure within the past couple of days.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	*Consignee.*	*Bbls.*
G M Robinson	Sonbeim O W	81
W A Robb	Sonbeim O W	80
Total		161

REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	*Consignee.*	*Bbls.*
March 17.		
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co., Phila.	203
Vesta Oil Works	Witthoft M. & Co., Phila.	900
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co., "	47
Total		1,367

The Wheat Supply.

Messrs. Young & Co., commission merchants, of Chicago, have issued their annual circular showing amount of Wheat at interior points and in farmers' hands. The replies are such as we have received in answer to inquiries sent throughout the Northwest. While the amount in store in some cases is less than last year, it is due to the extreme cold weather and ice-bound canal navigation, which for many days almost complete obstruction to roads. We also note an unusual proportion of crop as still in farmers' hands. In some localities 50 per cent or more of last year's crop is yet to be marketed, but with the increased acreage sown in the spring, we are confident the spring wheat crop of 1874 in the Northwest will be fully equal to that of 1873. We also exhibit a comparison of receipts which demonstrate that there is now in the West nearly 82,000,000 bushels of spring wheat yet to be marketed.

The steady appreciation in the value of Wheat has caused very large loans and heavy "shorts" in interest. A number of failures have thus far been reported, parties being unable to meet their outstanding obligations and put up the margins. Bridges, but in most cases the liabilities were but small. Hogs it was rumored that one party was short about one million bushels. The estimate for February 10 amounted to 10 cents per bu net. Elsewhere unclosed sales of wheat for April delivery sold at 83c, and to-day at 94¼@94¾c.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Buyers and sellers are somewhat apart in their views of the market; ruled quiet and but little business was transacted. At the value time a firm feeling prevailed and sellers were not disposed to offer liberally, although buyers did not appear to be anxious to purchase. Timothy and Flaxseed were in moderate demand. Prices ruled steady. Timothy, $1.40@2.45 for choice. Clover seed at $6.25@6.40 for fair to prime; $6.50@6.75 for choice. Flaxseed at $1.55@1.56 for mammoth. Flax about $1.55 @1.56. Hungarian was firm at 80@85c and millet quotable at 90@$1, according to quality.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber W H Martin; 1 do Kelly & Co; 100 bbls flour J B Caufield; 1 car lumber South Side Planing Mill; 1 do Wm Mullins & Co; 1 do Wm Hall; 1 do Johnson & Co; 2 bxs soaps Fairbank & Co; 1 pkg tables E Edmundson Son & Co; 1 bbl bacon Wm Hadage & Co; 9 cases handles Lindsay & Co; 2 cases shoes John Marsh; 2 bxs cases P Pollard; 21 bags 1 bbl apples P Kennedy; 29 bbls wood Hadage & Co; 9 cars wheat H Marshall K & Co; 64 pcs 8 pipe H H Collins; 129 bbls apples W J Steel; 2 crts e ware M W Sackett; 2 bbls flour R W Wright; 3 bbls grease W Fleming; 4 bbls butter A Barnett; 4 do Vangorder & Son; 14 bbls sauds Head C & Co; 41 do Voigt M & Co; 65 bbls and bxs do J H Luh & Co; 1 bushel box S Haze & Son; 2 bbls peaches John White Jr & Co; 5 bbls eggs W H Clark; 7 bbls dried fruit C H Lewis & Co; 10 do Schlegel A Z; 12 bbls sundr P Dorr & Son; 2 do eggs E Box & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bx brushes T C Jenkins; 220 bags oats Adams & K; 19 bdls sash weights J Woodwell & Co; 12 pkgs mdse Dorrington Bros; 9 do E R Mabood; 6 bxs baleen 2 cases p & s A Kelly & Co; 2 pkgs mdse Hunter & Co; 1 bbl eggs 2 tubs butter H J Mecracken Bro; 39 pkgs furnitures J Muliken & Co; 7 ½ bbls butter 2 bbls eggs J C Pettit & Co; 1 pkg mdse Wm Hall; 1 car corn Houck Mcc & Co; 1 bbl varnish W C Taylor; 14 pkgs tobacco Means S & Co; 28 do T J Wilson & Co; 1 car bran S M Peck; 1 do hay J C & A; 30 pkgs tobacco F Wallace; 1 bbl b sugar Adler R & J; 1 organ Meiber & H; 3 bxs organ Eichbaul & B; 1,767 pieces shoulders F Sellers & Co; 1 car oat corn Hitchcock Mcc & Co; 30 tres hams F Sellers & Co; 1 car hay I do corn L G Graff & Co; 1 car straw C H Strnchfield; 8 bdls sash J P Dean, 40 bxts tobacco R & W Jenkinson; 4 bbls do W & D Rosenbaum; 1 car hay Fenner & W; 1 car corn J Woodwell; 16 sets wheels T Hare & Bro; 8 pkgs ex work Howe S M Co; 28 steel w skeins 2 bxs hames M McWhinney & Co; 20 sks e seed J A Finney; 34 pkgs tobacco J W Taylor; 5 bxs b bacon F Sellers & Co; 10 bbls whisky Weller Bros; 20 do flour J A Bentshaw; 50 bxs starch W Hadage; 8 bbls mdse C close S & Co; 40 bx soap 20 ½ do 10 bxs candles Dorring Bro; 8 bbls whisky H Storm; 10 do S Bing & Co; 1 car hay Lash & Co; 1 do corn J D Lash; 1 pkg 2 bbl eggs 2 tubs butter E Fox & Co; 28 hides 2 bbls tallow G Kann; 30 bxs starck 5 crates do D M Junkins; 2 bbls groceries Schmidt & T; 2 do steel Hare T & Bro; 25 stearine 5 bbls lard oil E Owens & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—43 cars coal N Y & C & Co; 23 do do Armstrong Bro & Co; 1 do stone Kleman & C Bro; 1 car hay Laing & McK; 1 do do J White Jr & Son; 21 do coal Sabin C Co; 3 do stone Isabella Furnace Co; 1 car hay Fenner & W; 1 car potatoes Voigt M & C; 1 case shoes D Carter; 1 stoves 1 piece casting 1 bedstead E Snell; 1 bx castings Armstrong Bro & Co; 1 case shoes H A all bbl b b goods J C Golden; do C McKenzie; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs A Rahenkamp; lot butter and eggs S K Heilmiscber; 1 bbl eggs J Whiting; lot produce C O'Dennell; do A D Reailey; 1 bx butter J McPike; 100 produce J Seibert; 1 cart iron bolts 1 lot plates A Bradley & Co; 1 bx mdse C H Gray; 2 sks flour H Zimmerman; 35 bags oats W Welsh & Co; 1 box mdse 1 do mustard Arbuckles & Co; 1 car stone Wm Hoffman; 22 sks oats J Henderson & Bro; lot sands Haworth & O; do A Mechire; 2 bdls gas pipe Tate M & T; lot b b goods H Murphy; 41 bdls hides G Kann; 1 piano H Kleber & Bro; 18 bundles hides Bloomington J M; 7 ½ bxs S S Marvin; 1 bx sarsaparilla H Lippincott; 8 bxs tobacco 1 leather press sands E H Corbett; 18 cm b kegs J Lissey & co; 30 cs bbls Z Weinmann.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats S H Floyd & Co; 1 do G Graff & Co; 1 do shop McBane & A; 1 car corn L N Gregg; 1 do oats 1 do corn James Graham; 1 car oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 do oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 do oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 car oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 do oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 car oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 car oats Houck Mcc & co; 1 do corn James Graham; 1 car

HOME NEWS.

Kansas Sufferers.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Kansas sufferers:

Cash	$ 5 00
Martha Wallace, East Brady	5 00
Ada Wallace, East Brady	5 00
	$15 00

Committed for Trial.

Thomas Lynch, the man who was arrested several days ago for having committed a burglary in the house of Mr. McChesney, in Allegheny, some time ago, had a hearing yesterday afternoon, and was committed to jail for trial at Court in default of $1,000 bail.

Body Found.

On the night of Dec. 31st a skiff containing two men named Joseph Frazier and James Buckley was sunk by the ice, while crossing the river at McKee's Rocks. Yesterday the body of Frazier was found floating in the water at Bridgeport. A telegraphic dispatch was received by his friends to that effect yesterday.

Planing Mill on Fire.

At nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the planing mill of Amos Lewis, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Grant street. It was first observed by parties on the street, who saw the smoke pouring quite freely from the windows, and an alarm was at once turned in from box 31. Had the fire department been the least dilatory in reaching the place there would have been a disastrous fire, as a match factory adjoins the planing mill, but the steamers were prompt to the call, and although the flames had made pretty good headway, they were stopped before a very great amount of damage had been done.

Fire Near Little Washington.

On Wednesday night the dwelling house, barn and all the out buildings connected therewith, of Matthew Barry Jr., who resides near Hustonville, Washington county on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad were burned to the ground together with there contents. In the barn there was a large amount of grain and eighty head of fine sheep, which were consumed in the flames. The sheep alone were valued at $800. The family were absent from home at the time and nothing in the shape of household goods was saved. The loss is quite heavy, and we are uninformed as to whether or not there was any insurance on the property.

The Galaxy.

Elsewhere will be found the notice of the April number of that popular American magazine, the "Galaxy." The number for April is especially rich, and in every department there is the evidence of that literary culture and judgment which has always been a characteristic of this magazine. This number contains installments of three serial stories, four or five poems, a short tale called "A Ring With Two Lions," a prose adaptation from Shakspeare's "As You Like It," modelled after Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakspeare," and several essays and sketches. The departments of science, literature and gossip contain their usual varied and interesting fare in general reader. The articles are all interesting, and the whole number is as full of literary food as an egg is of meat.

Household Taste.

Our columns are enriched from time to time with brief articles on the subject of *Household Taste* selected from standard treaties on that and kindred topics. We are indebted to Mr. Walter P. Marshall for these selections, and we deem the present an appropriate time to commend these articles to our readers, many of whom doubtless will, during the Spring months, have occasion to fit up new or old homes with new paintings and other adornments. We advise all such to confer personally with Mr. Marshall, who has had the advantage of many years of experience, and has carefully studied the whole subject of house decorations and in all such matters his well trained judgement and refined taste, which housekeepers would do well to avail themselves of in making selections of wall papers. Especially should he be consulted in respect of *adaptation* and *harmony* of colors.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. A. D. Smith in the chair.

The Superintendent of the Water Works was directed to lay new water mains on Perry and Pike streets. He was also authorized to repair the water mains on Church and Long alleys.

Adjourned.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A special meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. W. W. Ackley presiding.

A resolution was adopted that a meeting of the Committee be held on Tuesday evening, March 30th, to consider the opening of Bidwell street.

The following ordinances were ordered to be prepared and presented at the next meeting of Councils:

Ordinance for eight foot wide sidewalk on north side of Return street. Ordinance for ten foot wide sidewalk on north side of Church's avenue. Ordinance for grading and paving of Spruce street, from Preble avenue to Ohio river. Ordinance for grading and paving of Preble avenue, from Stanton avenue to Greenwood street. Ordinance for grading and paving of Jones' alley, from Manhattan street to Fulton street. Ordinance appointing W. S. Jackson, John Wilson and Robt. Vandevort viewers to assess the cost of regrading and repaving Middle alley.

The petition for quashing of the proceedings in opening Federal street to the Perrysville road and asking that a new view be made in the matter was taken up, and it was found that as the report of the Viewers had been confirmed Councils had no further power in the matter.

Street Commissioner Tyson was authorized to received proposals for putting wooden steps at the head of Federal and James streets.

Street Commissioner Howard was authorized to renumber the houses on Adams street.

Adjourned.

RECENT FATALITIES.

Death Under the Wheels—Case of Heart Disease—The Wounds of Descatzi, the Italian, Prove Fatal.

Yesterday about noon Samuel Kelly, who resides on Thirty-third street, in the Seventeenth ward, and who was a driver of an express wagon for Frank Ardary, had put his horse in the stable and went to his house for dinner, and after finishing his meal he started out for his horse, and in crossing the track of the P. R. R. his attention being attracted by something else, he was run over by a freight train, which dragged him about two hundred yards and mutilated his body so that it was a horrible sight to look upon.

The Coroner was notified, and on repairing to the spot, empannelled a jury which rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Mention was made in our issue of yesterday of the death of Joseph Hukin man at the Union Depot, on Wednesday night. It has been learned that the individual in question was a Mr. John McGarigan, a former resident of North Versailles township. It appears that he had been out on the evening of the day of his death, and had joined in the procession celebrating St. Patrick's day. Dr. Donnelly made a *post mortem* examination of his body, and gave it as his opinion that the unfortunate man came to his death from heart disease. The Coroner's jury so rendered their verdict. Deceased was a coal digger by trade, and leaves a wife and five children.

Descatzi, the Italian who was shot in the head near the Union Depot on Monday night,—the details of which we have already given—died yesterday morning from the effects of his wound. The Coroner empannelled a jury yesterday which will meet at ten o'clock this morning to inquire into the case. In meantime a *post mortem* examination will be made by Dr. Donnelly, who will testify before the jury.

A DEED WANTED.

A Bill in Equity Filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 Yesterday.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by Robert H. Palmer, Jr., and John H. Wilson against John Palmer and John B. Palmer. The orators set forth that on or about the 2nd day of Dec., 1870, Robert H. Palmer and the defendants united in selling to one David Hostetter, by articles of agreement of that date, certain contigious tracts of land situated in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, owned by said parties severally, and respectively in different parcels, for the aggregate sum of $55,000; that the division of said purchase money as then agreed on by and between said vendors was as follows: To said R. H. Palmer, Jr., $15,000; to John B. Palmer, $20,000, and to John Palmer, $20,000; that it was also agreed that such division being not exactly just and equitable, considering the values of the respective parcels of land put into and included in said sale by said vendors, in order to make such division just and equitable, the said John Palmer should transfer to said Robert H. Palmer, Jr., and James O. Palmer, to each one-third part of and in a certain lot then owned by said John Palmer, in the subdivision of the estate of R. Palmer, deceased, which agreement was reduced to writing and executed by said vendors as a part of the entire transaction between them and said D. Hostetter respectively, that subsequently said purchase money was divided among said vendors and received by them in shares and proportions as aforesaid; that on the third day of October, 1874, the said R. H. Palmer, Jr., by article of agreement in writing, for a full and valuable consideration, sold, assigned and transferred to one of the orators, John H. Wilson, all his undivided interest and estate, being one-third share in the lot of ground above mentioned. The orators further say that they have frequently requested the said John H. Palmer to execute and perform his said agreement, but that he has and still refuses to do so. They therefore pray that said respondent shall convey to said orator as deed for the property in question, and that in the meantime he may be enjoined from disposing of or encumbering the same.

If you want something new, buy Rising Sun Butter Biscuit.

SPELLING CONTESTS.

A Lively "Spell" at the Reformed Presbyterian Church—The Excitement Toward the Close of the Contest—The Champion of the Evening.

A spelling contest took place in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, last night, which proved a very enjoyable affair. The house was crowded with those who intended to participate in the exercises, as well as those who went hither for the purpose of looking on. The entertainment was opened with a song which was rendered by a select double quartette, and was warmly received. After the singing, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Young, took the rostrum, and thanked the audience for their presence and encouragement, after which he called the Captains, Messrs. J. J. Munn and R. McCutcheon, to the front for the purpose of selecting their soldiers preparatory actual warfare. After occupying half an hour in marshaling the contending hosts for the conflict, everything was put in readiness. Rev. Mr. Young assumed the character of "schoolmaster" and Col. W. T. Lindsay of the clerk's office of the United States District Court was chosen referee. The first round was very light, only one or two falling. The second was a little more disastrous, and as the spelling proceeded the contestants began to fall more rapidly —the schoolmaster putting down the brakes and giving out the more difficult words. Each time a scholar fell and retired to his or her seat, as the case might be, it was only amid a storm of applause. Great merriment was caused by the spelling of the word "choir" which was put "quoir" by a member of Captain Munn's side. After her spelling for half an hour, the word "apostasy" was given to Captain Munn, with the definition "a going off" coupled with it by way of explanation, and sure enough Mr. M. did go off to his seat on it as he got it "apostasy." As the work progressed and unfortunates fell on both sides they would beat a hasty retreat to a crowd of friends who were always ready to administer a few words of consolation at their unenviable situation. After a while the heaviest of the fray was thought to be over and the din of battle began to wane, but the audience became aroused and joined in an uproar of applause when Captain McCutcheon missed "vindispensable," and retired to his seat. From this time forward the contest became exceedingly interesting. The ranks were thinned out until the class stood as follows:

On Captain McCutcheon's side there were Professor Wilson, Miss Lindsay, and Mr. Gilmore; and on Captain Munn's, Professor Wills, Miss Wilson, Miss Munn, and Miss Laughlin.

The excitement now grew intense. Those in the galleries cheered lustily as the favorites of each stood the test, or when some one "fell in the battle." Professor Wills hadn't the courage to stand, and took a back seat, amidst the cheers of the opposite side and their admirers. Then Miss Munn, though she was perfectly well, yielded to "hypochrondriac." Professor Wilson was called upon to "time" on that "diaconstic." A dispute arose as to how the word had been spelled, and Mr. Wilson, though the referee decided in his favor, left the floor under protest followed by Miss Lindsey. Mr. Gilmore was left standing alone. The excitement became intense however, and it was with the utmost difficulty that those remaining in the ranks could keep their feet. Miss Wilson, though she was acquainted with the Pharisaic custom of old, had given up to the class after she failed on "phylactery," followed soon after Mr. Gilmore, who was little acquainted with theatres, and left the stage on the word "parasceuinm," and Miss Laughlin was declared the victor amid the warm congratulations of her friends.

It may be added that the spelling all through was excellent, and that the most difficult words had been selected for the occasion. It is thought about $100 will be realized as the proceeds of the house, which will be given for the benefit of the poor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

An interesting "schule" was held at the First Christian Church, Allegheny, last evening. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the poor, and the attendance was very large—the lecture room of the church being completely filled. The exercises were opened about eight o'clock with Rev. David King, pastor of the church, as one captain, Prof. M. B. Sloan the other. The classes were composed of fifteen on each side, the ladies predominating, and a number of them left standing at last.

Prof. J. C. Conroy, of the Fifth ward, was selected as pedagogue, and Prof. S. C. Farrar, of the Eighth ward, as referee.

Osgood's speller was selected and matters went smoothly enough for a while until the first laugh came in on a gentleman "unused to war's alarms" who thought there was no necessity for a "w" in "sword." The audience did not join with him and so did the dictionary, and he took his seat. After a while, Prof. Sloan leading one of the classes was called upon to toe the mark on the "mistletoe," but he did'nt properly respond as he omitted the "l" in the second syllable. "Dysentery" floored half a dozen others, "Halcyon" was too much for one of the young ladies. "Emissary" as spelled contained two "m's," and the speller went down, and so the work proceeded until there were but five contestants on the floor. Two of these—Rev. Mr. King and Miss Mary C. Hays—belonged to Mr. King's battalion, and the Misses Lucy Rogers, Lizzie Brown, and Prof. J. R. Carothers, of the Union School, Rochester, represented Captains, Sloan's column. Previous to this reduction in the ranks, permission had been given to purchase a new book. This new collection of tongue twisters sent down four out of the nine spellers on the second word, but the referee decided that as the word was a technical term, "diaconstic," it should be ruled out. The four then came back, but the ranks were soon reduced to the five. For awhile, these bravely struggled, but gradually they weakened. Rev. Mr. King went down in "eying" putting in an "e" after the "y," Miss Brown from "polyandria" too heavy in the last syllable. Miss Rogers stumbled over "rhythm," and quickly correcting herself, passed from the stage of action. Miss Hays found "asafœtida" a very bitter dose, and she retired, leaving Professor Carothers master of the situation. The Professor had done so well, having been on the floor for over two hours, that there was general request that he be "kept at it" for awhile, and for the next twenty minutes he tossed off scalp-lifters with all the ease of a walking dictionary. Finally, when pretty well fagged out, he forgot that vigilance was the price of good spelling, and went down on "quintessence," carelessly substituting a "c" for an "s" at the commence of the last syllable. His orthographical skill throughout was remarkable. He carried off the victor's prize—a handsome bouquet—and the "schule" was dismissed.

THAT FACT MATCH.

The fact match last evening at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, proved to be quite interesting and very exciting. Twelve ladies were arrayed against twelve gentlemen, and to both sides questions relating to Biblical history were propounded. The contestants were well versed in scriptural knowledge and after squabbling considerable time in this pleasant and instructive way the ladies proved victorious. At the conclusion of the fact match and after spending a few moments in social intercourse, a spelling match was inaugurated, ladies and gentlemen to the number of twelve being equally pitted against each other. Prof. John Morrow, of the Fourth ward school, Allegheny, officiated as schoolmaster and Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Frank A. Coldren as Captains. After spelling for a good while, during which some very hard words were given, all the contestants went down except Mr. Coldren and Miss Anna Marshall, of Allegheny. They kept the floor for some time but Miss Marshall finally won a "brilliant" victory her opponent going down on that glittering word, which was to him, like the will o' the wisp, a delusion and a snare. The evenings entertainment was highly enjoyed by all present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Pittsburgh Baptist Sunday School Association—An Interesting Session.

The third quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sunday School Convention was held yesterday in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor. After devotional exercises of twenty minutes duration, President L. H. Eaton called the Convention to order, and requested Mr. H. Kirk Porter to open the first question for discussion on the programme, "The Model Sunday School." The gentleman opened the discussion in an able manner, and was followed by Rev. M. Woodburn, Capt. Sheddon, Rev. M. B. Sloan, Bro. Coffin, Rev. J. D. Herr and others, who each in turn made a few interesting remarks. After a fine selection by the choir, Miss Emily Martin read an essay entitled "The Model Infant Class," which was very well received.

A recess was then taken until two o'clock, P. M.

When the session was again resumed, the following question was opened by Rev. Mr. Herr: "How can we best cultivate the spirit of benevolence in our Sunday Schools?" and discussed by Bros. Davis, Smith, Corde, Bown, Sheldon, Bresinger, Herr and Dr. Winters.

At the conclusion of the discussion the question box was opened and many questions pertaining to the best interests of Sunday Schools were presented.

In the evening an interesting meeting was held, and many of the brethren present took part.

The session was largely attended, and great interest was manifested.

The next meeting will occur in connection with the Association at Irwin's Station, in June.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell drew another large house last night when she appeared as *Fanchon*. This is certainly her best and greatest character and her rendering of it is worthy of the highest praise. The cast was good, including Mr. Ellsler as *Father Barbeau* Mr. Harris as *Landry Barbeau*, and Mr. Owen as *Didier*. This evening and tomorrow night "Little Barefoot" will be presented and "Fanchon" again at the matinee to-morrow.

Trimble's Varieties.

The benefit given last night to Mr. Williams was a great success, not only financially, but in every other way. The programme offered for this evening is a good one and includes several well known and favorite artists.

A General Assortment

of Parlor, Dining room, Chamber and Library suites, at close prices, at No. 169 Smithfield street, J. L. Lytle & Co.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....Three cases of small-pox are reported on the South Side.

....The Commissioner of the First street district is filling up holes in the wooden pavement on Fifth avenue with clinkers.

....Sam. Aldridge, a Pittsburgher, has been arrested in Steubenville and committed to jail for attempting to shoot policeman Martin at that city.

....Mrs. Richard Allen was robbed of a gold watch and chain as she was passing up Twentieth street, on Wednesday night. The thief made his escape.

....John Bailey (colored) was committed to jail yesterday on a process issued by the Criminal Court on a charge of rape, preferred by Hattie Wright.

....John Kreyson was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Kreuter on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Mary Kreyson, for a hearing.

....The will of Donald Stewart was filed with Register Gray yesterday. Samuel H. Goldthorpe is named as executor of the instrument, which is dated April 22, 1874.

....A young girl named Johnston, accidentally dislocated her lower jaw at her home on Troy Hill, yesterday. Dr. B. B. Smith was summoned, and attended her.

....Joseph Beeler a reputable citizen of Webster, Westmoreland county, who was sent to the workhouse from this city by mistake, has been pardoned by Governor Hartranft.

....A hole was burnt in the roof of a building No. 119 South Canal street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, by sparks from the Chartiers Valley engines were out and prevented a larger fire.

....Lizzie Jones, who was so badly beaten on the South Side, on Wednesday, has been committed by Alderman Krehan to secure her appearance against her assailants as soon as she is able to attend.

....A dispatch was received yesterday from Messrs. N. H. Voegtly and J. Gallagher, from Washington, stating that they had received the charter for the Third National bank of Allegheny.

....W. H. Cook, who shot Barney Sullivan, on the night of the 26th of February, had a final hearing yesterday before the Mayor, and in default of $1,500 bail was committed to jail for trial.

....We learn from a reliable source that the insurances on the axe manufactory of J. Gayl & Co., destroyed by fire at Beaver Falls on Wednesday morning, were all in Pittsburgh offices and are represented by one policy for $5,000 and fourteen policies for $2,500 each or $40,000 in all.

....An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, through their attorney, T. S. Parker, Esq., against the school directors of the Eighth ward, city, for the recovery of $2,530 and interest alleged to be due since Feb. 15, 1865. A summons was issued.

....Thomas Carney entered complaint before Alderman Logan yesterday, against William Jarvis charging him with false pretenses in the following manner: That his wife the sum of fifty-five dollars on representation that he owned certain property. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing.

....All the fixtures and appurtenances of Martin's variety theatre on Fourth avenue, valued at about $8,000, together with a nine years old lease of the establishment were sold at auction yesterday for $800. The purchasers were Messrs. Hay and Purnell, of Allegheny, who did the plumbing and carpenter work for the concern.

....Two sneak thieves entered the residence of Postmaster Myler, No. 118 Lacock street, Allegheny, on Wednesday afternoon when the family were absent, except a little girl. She faced the intruders and they fled, having only secured a few dollars out of a drawer in a bureau, where there was a lot of jewelry and some other money.

....An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by Samuel Fairfax and wife, in the right of the latter and for her use, against Rev. Daniel Matthews. The defendant is charged with seduction, and the complainants claim damages to the amount of one thousand dollars in consequence thereof. A capias was issued returnable the first Monday in April.

....A few days ago an information was made before U. S. Commissioner McCandless by Deputy Marshal Kennedy, Assistant U. S. Collector, against Jacob Kracher, a tobacconist, of Mt. Washington, charging him with carrying on his business without paying the special tax. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal Kennedy arrested the defendant, who waived a hearing and entered bail for the May term of the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh.

....A fire occurred on Wednesday night at Livermore, destroying the Bergman store building and the dwelling owned by W. J. Seigfield. The former's loss was about $1,800, and the latter's $300. T. B. Speedy, grocer and hardware merchant, also sustained a loss of about $1,750, against which there was a insurance of $2,000. Mr. Bergman was insured to the amount of $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

....In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning a petition was filed by Dr. Gallagher, through his counsel, for an investigation into the election of Gus L. Braun, as member of Select Council, from the Third ward. It is charged that there were illegal votes cast, and that the district; that a recent policeman acted as inspector, in defiance of the law, and that persons were allowed to vote who had not paid taxes within two years. A hearing in the contest will place on Saturday, April 3rd.

....A meeting of the Water Committee was called for last night to award the contract for furnishing coal, oil, packing, &c., for the coming year, but there was no quorum present, so no business was transacted. It was ascertained that under an ordinance passed recently, the awarding of the contract for the above noted supplies is within the province of the Sinking Fund Committee, but the City Attorney said that at the next meeting of Councils he would introduce an ordinance authorizing the Water Committee to let its own contracts.

....At the meeting of the City Property Committee last night, Mr. Brann reported the Central Police Station to be in a very filthy condition, owing to the negligence of those in charge of it, that the bedding is unfit for use and that there is no fuel on hand. The matters were ordered to be made but the City Property Committee has nothing to do with the condition of the station. Mr. Kerr, from the sub-committee on the Eleventh ward school, reported that a number of improvements had been made. The report was received and the action of the sub-committee approved.

....The assessments for the Troy street sewer have been finished by the Board of Viewers. The cost of the improvement is $52,000, which will be assessed on 2,440 persons. Property abutting on the line of the sewer has been assessed at $5.50 per foot front. Property adjacent to the sewer, but not abutting thereon, has been assessed at one dollar per foot front. On all the other property the assessment has been fixed at the uniform rate of forty-four cents per foot front. The parties assessed have been notified after considerable time and much time and trouble. The first class will have a hearing before the Board on Monday next, the second on Wednesday, and the third on Friday.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Stowe is an admirer of Maggie Mitchell's acting.

***Rev. G. H. Humphrey, of the South Side, has arrived home from a trip to New York.

***Mr. J. N. Gotthold, of the Pittsburgh Opera House management, has gone on a fortnight's visit to New York.

***Mr. W. A. Collins, formerly one of the editors and proprietors of the *Chronicle*, has returned to Pittsburgh from Staunton, Va., and on Monday will take editorial charge of the *Telegraph*.

***Mr. S. D. Law and wife passed through this city on a bridal trip to New York, yesterday, on special car from Erie, Pa. The bride is a daughter of Superintendent Kimball, of the Erie R. R.

***Alderman Grogan has received his commission as Alderman for the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, for the term of five years, dating from the 15th of March, 1875. He is, therefore, now prepared to transact all kinds of business pertaining to the office.

***Prof. M. J. Corrigan, drum major of the Duquesne Greys, has organized a drum corps of twenty-four youths. He taught them on gum blocks, so as to avoid noise while practicing, and last night, on furnishing them with instruments, their playing proved quite creditable.

MURRAY'S DOOM.

He is Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—The Trial of Meyers to Proceed To-day.

In our issue of yesterday we stated that the jury in the case of William Murray, charged with murdering farmer Wahl, had retired to their room shortly before ten o'clock the night before, to agree upon their verdict. After remaining out all night they came into court yesterday morning with a verdict of murder in the first degree. When the jury made their appearance the accused was seated in the prisoner's box and was somewhat confused when Clerk McCleary told him to stand up. When the result was announced it could be seen that he was quite nervous and realized to some extent his impending doom. He was evidently much surprized at the finding of the jury, although the evidence against him was overwhelming and he could not help knowing it before the trial ended.

After Murray's case had been disposed of, Frederick Meyers, who had been an accomplice in the murder, was brought into court to be placed on trial on a similar charge. When he entered the room he seemed much more anxious than he was a few days ago, having been informed of the fate of his comrade.

He took his seat and his case was called, but the prisoner objected to its going on until his counsel, Mr. W. C. Moreland, was present, he being absent on account of the death of a friend. The court, however, appointed Mr. Moore to take charge of the case, and proceeded to empannel a jury. Meyers having been previously arraigned with Murray, was informed that he would be allowed to make twenty peremptory challenges, and as many "for cause" as he chose.

At half past one o'clock the jury was complete, which was composed of the following persons: John Welsh, E. S. Murray, James O'Neill, E. J. Fleming, Robert Miller, August Rose, David O. Jones, Robert Chessman, Louis Milheizer, J. W. McCabe, John Snodgrass, J. W. Hague.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, when the trial will proceed and Mr. Moreland will be on hands.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

A restraining order was granted in the case of Frank Ardary, bankrupt, of this city. Marshall Hall was appointed principal assignee.

In the case of Wm. Smith & Son, debtors, of this city, the return day of the order to show cause was extended to the 8th proximo.

George B. Hill & Co., of this city, were adjudged bankrupts and the matter referred to Register Harper.

T. S. Woodruff, assignee, &c., vs. Melius Ohlman. Rule granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the Court should not direct S. M. Brainard, master, to return the evidence taken before him.

Common Pleas Court No. 1

(Before Judges Sterrett & Stowe.)

John Barklay vs. Theodore Tobias; verdict for plaintiff for $160. This was an action to recover a commission.

Scharnke & Will vs. Charles Stafford. Action for goods sold. Jury failed to agree and were discharged.

Columbus Coleman vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. Action to recover on a contract. Verdict for defendant.

Nation Trust Company, for use of Receiver, vs. James H. Lindsay. Judgment of non-suit entered.

George Anderson vs. Peter Perchment. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

John Munhall vs. Oliver Anderson, surviving James Anderson, late his partner in the firm of Anderson Bros. Action to recover a balance alleged to be due on the firm's boiler. On trial.

John S. Weaver vs. Adam D. Bahmer. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Long vs. McKee et al.
Watson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Guy vs. Weyman et al.
Taylor vs. Inskeep & Co.
Deposit & Discount Bank vs. same, (2).
Jones vs. Godfrey & Clark.
Shir vs. Bohm.
Collins vs. Coal Bluff Company.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The jury is out in the case of Alex. Scott vs. Michael Graver, previously reported.

The case of John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young, previously reported, is still on trial.

The case of John F. Cluley vs. John Phillips is on trial.

(Trial List for To-day.)

City of Allegheny vs. Richardson,
Cluley vs. Phillips,
Land vs. Hunter,
Wills vs. Jamison,
Same vs. Same,
McCord et al vs. Bouthwell et al,
Same vs. Same,
Jac vs. Einstein et al.
Wilton vs. Blume.
Hage vs. Overbeck et al.
Simpson et al. vs. Morgan.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

C. H. Brown, who plead guilty to a second charge of larceny, was sentenced ten days to jail.

Wm. B. Hanlin, for misdemeanor under the livery act, was also sentenced ten days to jail.

The balance of the day was occupied in empanneling a jury to try Frederick Meyers, charged with murder. This is noticed more fully elsewhere.

MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.

The Twenty-third Annual Conference of the Pittsburgh Evangelical Association—Statistics.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association commenced its twenty-third annual session yesterday morning in the church on High street, Bishop J. J. Esher presiding.

The bishop called the Conference to order by reading a portion of the second and fourth chapters of Corinthians. He then read rules of conduct to be observed during the Conference session, followed by a pointed address. The bishop then appointed L. M. Boyer secretary, who called to his assistance Wm. M. Stamford and R. Mott. The business rules of the Conference were next read and approved.

The time of the daily session was fixed as follows: Forenoon to open at 8½ and close at 11½. Afternoon session to open at 1½ and close at 5½.

A motion, resolved that a half hour be devoted to divine service at the opening of each evening session.

The business which occupied the attention of the Conference for the remainder of the day was principally of a routine character.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

The Centenary Fund—News From the Districts—The Work Prospering—Relief for Kansas.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

ALLIANCE, O., Thursday, March 18, 1875.

Conference convened this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The first half hour was devoted to religious services under the direction of Rev. W. Smith.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

A report from W. Vankirk, the Treasurer of the Centenary Board, was read showing the additional sum of $1,000 from the Educational purposes is $70,000, and for benefit of superannuated preachers $7,370.

Dr. Nesbitt reported that the collection taken in his congregation last night for the Centenary Fund amounted to $132.

He then represented his district—Allegheny. He said that there had been improvement in every respect. Some remarkable revivals had taken place, but there was no quorum present, so no business was transacted. It was ascertained that under an ordinance passed recently, the awarding of the contract for the above noted supplies is within the province of the Sinking Fund Committee, but the City Attorney said that at the next meeting of Councils he would introduce an ordinance authorizing the Water Committee to let its own contracts.

Rev. Mr. Young, of the Pittsburgh district, reported that his work is prosperous. Collections will be made to-day.

Dr. J. Williams, the Elder, said that the work in the Steubenville district had improved. Six churches have been built and the indebtedness provided for. Collections good.

A report on the Freedmen's cause was made, and Rev. Rutledge addressed the Conference. He plead for the freedmen earnestly.

Rev. W. W. Eells represented the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

Rev. A. L. Petty, the Presiding Elder of the Cambridge District, said the interests of that district were prospering.

Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of the Kansas Conference, presented the claims of the sufferers of that region. The preachers gave him a collection amounting to $211.

Rev. S. Hart gave a favorable report of the Barnesville District.

So also did Rev. S. M. Hickman, of the McConnellsville District.

Conference adjourned.

AMICUS.

A RARE CHANCE.

Sacrifice of Pianos and Organs.

To make room for new stock arriving and to arrive, we shall sell a large and varied stock of Pianos and Organs at such prices of various makes some goods as good as new having been in use but 2 or 3 months. Instruments sold at Zweidinger's on payments to suit purchasers, and the largest stock of Musical Instruments to select from west of New York.

Reineman's New Restaurant.

Extensive patronage has compelled Mr. George Reineman to seek larger premises at 38 Diamond street, in the rear of the Germania Savings Bank. The building was erected by Mr. Reineman, and is admirably arranged for a restaurant, being commodious, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The house will be opened March 22d, after which those who want good eating will know where to find it. TTHS

Beaver Seminary and Normal Institute.

The Board of Trustees of the Beaver Seminary and Normal Institute have procured the services of Rev. J. S. Kennedy, who will take charge of the school, as principal, at the opening of term, April 6th, 1875. Mr. Kennedy is known to many of us as a gentleman of high moral character, fine literary attainments, and a thorough, experienced educator.

New and Rich Designs

in fine furniture, at 169 Smithfield street, J. L. Lytle & Co's.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, exchange and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Mosel, at Southampton; steamer The Queen, at Queenstown; steamer Macedonia, at Glasgow; steamer Elysia, at Moville; steamer France, at Havre.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture

at J. L. Lytle & Co's, 169 Smithfield street.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism,

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street.

Bargains

in Parlor, Dining room and Chamber furniture at J. L. Lytle's, 169 Smithfield street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
238 Penn avenue.

WEATHER STRIPS
At THOMPSON & Co's, 84 Wood street.

The Best and Cheapest Bed Lounges

in the city as J. L. Lytle's, 169 Smithfield street.

ADVICES from Warren are to the effect that the Beatty well, reported to be flowing, is down to the depth of six hundred and sixty-two feet and through the second sand only. There is about four hundred feet of oil in the hole, and it flows at intervals in very small quantities. Drilling has been stopped. The well was put down for a gas well only and will not amount to anything as an oil well.

THE William Reed well, on the Maithew Story farm, Petrolia, struck last Sunday evening, is flowing one hundred barrels. It is not regarded in any important light, as it opens up no new territory.

LATEST NEWS.

THE FLOOD.

The Ice Again Gorged Above Pittston, Pa.

PITTSTON, PA., March 18.—The loss by the flood will reach more than half a million dollars. The ice is again gorged at Ransom, three miles above this place, to a heighth of twenty feet, and extending up the river for about five miles. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track is entirely covered with ice six feet in heighth in the Narrows, two miles north of here. They have a gang of workmen digging through and trying to clear the track. It is impossible to say how soon they can run through. No trains have been able to reach here yet either way. A great many mines in this locality have stopped work on account of having no route left by which to ship their coal. The greatest anxiety exists in regard to the weather. Should it become warm enough to move the gorge, it will cause even more destruction than Tuesday's flood.

Conawingo, Md.

CONAWINGO, MD., March 18.—The river has risen ten feet in the last two hours. The bridge here will doubtless go.

Sunbury, Pa.

SUNBURY, PA., March 18.—The ice here broke last evening and went over the dam safely before the great gorge between here and Danville came, which started soon after, bringing with it several bridges and completely tearing away the public bridge between here and the island, and knocking one span out of the railroad bridge. The Northumberland Railroad bridges are safe, having been heavily loaded with coal cars.

Evening.—The prospects below Watsontown, on the West branch, are about the same this evening. The ice is in no danger, but the farms below are inundated and the river is running through the fields. The gorge has not moved. There is also a large gorge between here and Selin's Grove, below the dam, which contains part of the bridges which came down the North branch, and which will likely carry off the Selin's Grove bridge when it moves.

Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, PA., March 18.—The ice in the Susquehanna river at this point commenced running this afternoon, and is still running past in one continuous mass. At eight P. M. it carried away the winding bridge of the Tidewater Canal Company at Wrightsville, and moved one of the piers of the Columbia bridge, rendering the bridge impassable for trains. The ice and water have done considerable damage to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks west of here, piling the ice upon the tracks and delaying trains. It also swept down a great many telegraph poles, cutting off telegraphic communication at this point between Columbia and Harrisburg. Considerable damage has been done to the Pennsylvania Canal Company's towing path, tearing it out, &c. Canal boats were washed on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marietta, and stay there.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 18.—The river has been falling slowly this afternoon, and is now nearly two feet lower than on Wednesday morning. There is no change in the ice. It is in the main channel, and is generally believed that it reaches to the bottom of the river. For some distance above the island gorge below the city, and from there to Nanticoke, a distance of seven miles, the ice is jammed up in a solid mass. At this place the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and about twenty dwelling houses were flooded, and before the gorge Pittston bridges are jammed up in the ice in the main channel. For some distance above this station, and nearly two miles below, the track of the railroad is covered with water and a solid mass of ice.

At Forty Fort,

a little below and and on the opposite side from Plainsville, the ice is piled up very high, and turns the water out of the channel. The water cut a way through the beautiful Forty Fort cemetery, and overflowed it, tearing the flats, and flushed through the main streets of Kingston. The citizens were badly frightened. Boats were rowed through some of the principal streets. From Kingston to Wilkesbarre the flats are about one mile, and the water spread across the flats between the two places in an incredibly short space of time. A barn was swept away which had stood the floods of many years, and no fences whatever are left.

Huge Boulders of Ice

were carried along with such force as to knock down and tear up great trees. All telegraph poles on this side of the river for telegraph communication can only be had by way of Scranton. Fears are expressed by the residents of the Kingston side of the river that another rise of water above would be stopped by the ice gorge, and through the channel already formed through the cemetery, and sweep down upon Kingston. This would save Wilkesbarre further damage, by allowing the ice to melt away gradually, but great damage would be done to Kingston and many farms would be ruined. The weather has not moderated.

A Precautionary Measure.

A committee from the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Bridge drove to Pittston to-day and asked permission of the officers of the bridge companies there to destroy the bridges which were swept away and are lodged above that city, in order to prevent their driving upon the ones here. The officers gave their consent, and preparations are now being made to burn the bridges at an early hour to-morrow morning. It will take a large force of the Lehigh Valley Railroad of ice, should the water fall and there be no other rise. There are no mills north from here.

Port Deposit, Md.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD